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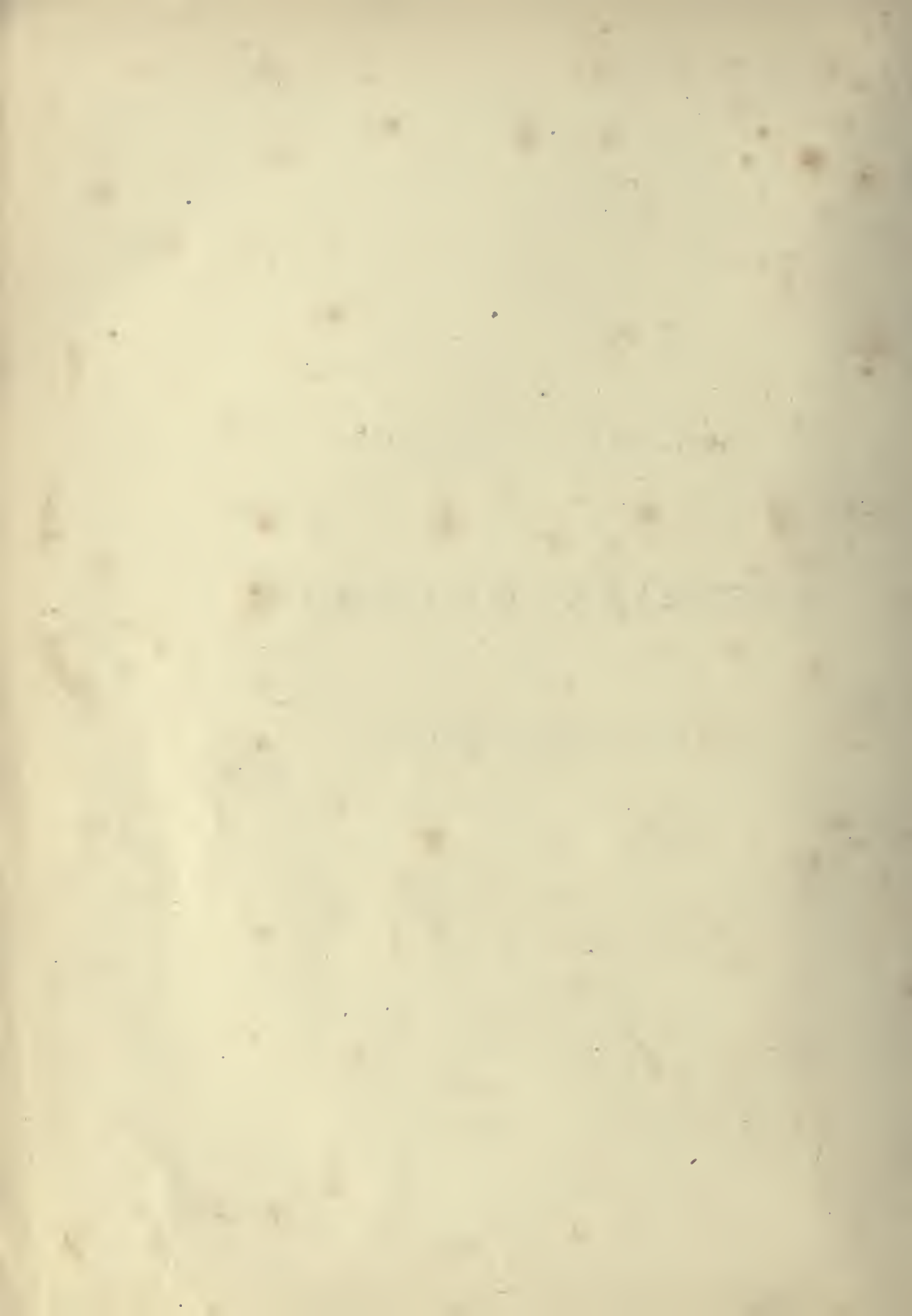
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ARCHAIC CLASSICS.

ASSYRIAN GRAMMAR,

AND

READING BOOK.



ARCHAIC CLASSICS.

AN

ELEMENTARY GRAMMAR;

WITH

FULL SYLLABARY

AND PROGRESSIVE READING BOOK,

OF

THE ASSYRIAN LANGUAGE,

IN THE

CUNEIFORM TYPE.

BY

THE REV. A. H. SAYCE, M.A.

FELLOW AND TUTOR OF QUEEN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

Author of "An Assyrian Grammar;" and "The Principles of Comparative Philology."



Multæ terricolis linguæ, cœlestibus una.

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TO

THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

OF THE

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHÆOLOGY

THIS VOLUME

IS

DEDICATED BY THE AUTHOR.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
PREFACE	i
Syllabary	I
The Nouns	49
The Numerals	55
The Pronouns	57
The Verb	63
List of Prepositions	100
Compound Prepositions	102
The Conjunctions	103
The Adverbs	104
Derivation of Nouns	105
Phonology	106
Reading Lessons	108





P R E F A C E.

THE following pages have been written in connection with my lectures upon Assyrian philology, which were commenced in the early part of 1875 under the auspices of the Society of Biblical Archæology, and through the exertions of Mr. W. R. Cooper, the Secretary of the Society. An endeavour has been made for the first time to smooth over the difficulties which beset the entrance to the study of the Assyrian inscriptions, and so attract students to this new and important branch of research. When my "Assyrian Grammar" was published, three years ago, a knowledge of the language was still confined to the few, and there seemed little prospect that the small band of Assyriologues would be much increased for a long while to come. My work was therefore addressed to two classes of readers; to those who were already able to read the inscriptions, and could appreciate a grammar which entered into details and points of scholarship, and to those who were acquainted with the better-known Semitic languages, but wished to learn something of the new dialect which had been so unexpectedly revealed, and promised to throw such a flood of light on Semitic philology in general. The prospect, however, that three years ago seemed so distant has been more than realised. Assyrian has become a "popular" subject; and the world of scholars which once looked with distrust upon the labours of




the decipherers, has at last awakened to their interest and importance. Students are flocking in from all sides, and elementary grammars and progressive reading-books, like those which initiate the pupil into Hebrew or Greek, are needed and called for.







The present volume is intended to meet this demand. The cuneiform type which has been freely used throughout will accustom the eye of the reader to the forms of the characters, and as all transliterated words are divided into syllables, even where the Assyrian text is not added, he will be able to reduce them into their original forms. Care has been taken not to burden the memory with unnecessary matter; and practical experience has proved that tabular lists of nouns, verbs, and particles, such as are given in the second part of the book, are the best means for impressing the rudiments of a new language upon the mind. A separate chapter on the syntax has been omitted, since any attempt to enter into details would be inconsistent with the plan of the Grammar, while it has been found more convenient to state those few cases of importance in which Assyrian differs from the syntactical usage of other languages in those places of the accidence to which they naturally belong. The notes appended to each of the reading-lessons are designed to lead the student on to a more advanced and independent acquaintance with the language, and so complete the work of a practical and elementary grammar.

The main difficulty is the Syllabary, the larger part of which will sooner or later have to be learnt by heart. The beginner is advised first to commit to memory the characters which express open syllables, given in pp. 46 and 47, as well as the Determinative Prefixes and Affixes given in p. 48, and then to work at the *monosyllabic* closed syllables. Experience alone can show him what are the commoner and more favourite values with which a character is used; and he must be content to be continually a learner, keeping the Syllabary constantly at his side for purposes of reference, and remembering that any endeavour to learn

the *whole* Syllabary is a needless and useless task. He will soon come to know what characters and what values are most frequently employed, and what ideographs are most likely to occur in the inscriptions.

The hieroglyphic origin of the Syllabary, and its adaptation to the wants of a foreign language, will give the key to many of the difficulties he will meet with. Its Accadian inventors spoke an agglutinative dialect; and each hieroglyphic, which in course of time came to be corrupted into a cuneiform character (like the modern Chinese), originally expressed the sound of the word denoting the object or idea for which it stood. The same picture could stand for more ideas than one, and might therefore be pronounced in more than one way, so that when the Semitic Assyrians (or rather Babylonians) borrowed the cuneiform system of writing, using what were words in Accadian as mere phonetic values, polyphony became inevitable, and the same character represented several phonetic powers. Even in Accadian the characters could be employed phonetically as well as ideographically; and the Assyrians, while turning the dictionary of the Accadians into a huge syllabary, did not forget the hieroglyphic origin of the writing, but reserved to themselves the power of using a character not only as the representative of a syllabic sound, but also as an ideograph to which of course a Semitic pronunciation was attached.

Many of the characters exhibit their primitive form at the first glance;  for instance, clearly standing for "the tongue of a balance." In other cases the resemblance to the objects originally signified is not very visible in the simplified forms of the characters as used in Assyria, and we have to go back to the archaic Babylonian type to detect the likeness. Thus  has lost all resemblance to "the sun;" and it is not until we remember the archaic  that we discover the circle which stood for the great luminary of day. A large number of characters are compound, and when they are used ideographically their meaning can often be determined by considering what is the meaning of the

separate characters of which they are made up. Thus  is "a mouth," and  "a drop of water;" the compound  therefore naturally denotes the act of "drinking." So, again, the Assyrian  "a month" is the simplified form of the archaic , where  the numeral 30 (expressing the 30 days of the month), is placed within the circle of the sun.

The use of polyphones no doubt increases the difficulty of decipherment, but the student will find that practically it is not so embarrassing as it would seem at first sight to be. The Assyrians intended their inscriptions to be read (at all events except in the case of texts like those of the astrological tablets, which were addressed to the initiated only), and accordingly adopted all possible means of obviating the disadvantages of a polyphonic system of writing. The following rules should be observed by the student in selecting one of the many values a given character may bear :—

- (1) The existence of an ideograph should never be assumed, unless it is indicated by a phonetic complement, or unless the inscription (like the astrological ones generally) is written throughout ideographically rather than phonetically.
- (2) Where two characters come together (such as *ca* and *ac*), the first of which ends with the same vowel as that with which the second begins, we may infer that they form one closed syllable (as *cac*).
- (3) If a character expresses an open syllable (as *ri*) as well as a closed one (as *tal*), the open is to be preferred to the closed (unless contra-indicated).
- (4) Those values are to be selected which offer a trilateral (or biliteral) root, and not a pluriliteral one.

- (5) Notice must be taken of the final or initial consonant of the character which precedes or follows the one we are considering, as the Assyrians frequently doubled a consonant to show what value is to be chosen in a doubtful case. Thus 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 must be read *dan-nin*, as *dan* alone out of the many possible values of the first character ends with *n*.
- (6) A character which denotes a syllable beginning with a vowel is very rarely used after one which ends with a consonant.
- (7) Words and lines end together, and proper names, &c., are pointed out by Determinative Prefixes and Affixes.
- (8) Variant readings and variant forms of the same root must be carefully observed, as they often decide the pronunciation of a word where all other means fail.
- (9) Experience will show that common use had set apart one or two values of a given character which were preferably employed to all others.
- (10) Those values must be adopted which bring out a correct grammatical form, or enable us to compare the Assyrian word (should the context determine its meaning) with a similar root in the cognate languages.

It is not so much the existence of polyphones, however, that forms the chief defect in the Assyrian mode of writing. The phonology of the inventors of the writing was not the same as the phonology of the Assyrians, and sounds which were distinct in Assyrian had to be represented by one and the same sign. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 is both *hu* or *u* (𐎶𐎶 and 𐎶𐎶 and 𐎶) and *yu* (𐎶), 𐎶𐎶 *za* and *tsa*, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 *da* and *dha*, 𐎶𐎶𐎶 *di* and *dhi*, 𐎶𐎶 *e* (𐎶) and a modified 𐎶, 𐎶𐎶 *bu* and *pu*. Similarly the same characters denoted both *m* and *v*, and no distinction was made between final *d*, *dh*, and *t*; *b* and *p*; *g*, *c*, and *k*; and *z*, *s*, *ts*, and even *s*; while closed

syllables might begin as well as end with any of these doubtful letters. The uncertainty which results from this as to the initial or final letter of a syllable would naturally not press upon the Assyrian; but it is the main difficulty against which the modern decipherer has to contend, and can only be overcome by the examination of new texts and the comparison of numerous passages.

A. H. SAYCE.

Queen's College, Oxford, April, 1875.



ASSYRIAN GRAMMAR.

SYLLABARY.



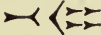


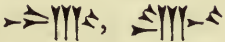



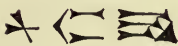

The characters of the Assyrian Syllabary were originally hieroglyphics, representing objects and ideas. The words by which these were denoted in the Turanian language of the Accadian inventors of the cuneiform system of writing became phonetic sounds when it was borrowed by the Semitic Assyrians, though the characters could still be used ideographically as well as phonetically. When used ideographically the pronunciation was, of course, that of the Assyrians.

In the following table only the forms of the characters found on the majority of the Assyrian monuments are given. Sometimes the so-called Hieratic characters were employed (*e.g.*, in the Cyprian Stele of Sargon) which differ but slightly from the Babylonian. Ancient Babylonian varied again in the forms of several characters. The Elamite or Susianian characters have the same form as the ancient Babylonian, while the Protomedic are modified from the Assyrian.


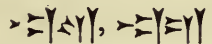
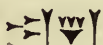
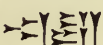
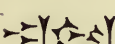
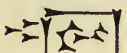
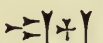

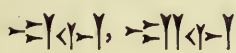
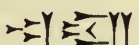


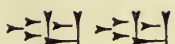
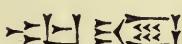
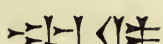
The Assyrian word in the right-hand column is a translation of the Accadian word (used in Assyrian as a phonetic value) in the left-hand column, and was the sound given to the character in the Assyrian inscriptions whenever it was read as an ideograph.

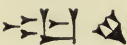

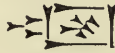

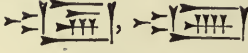




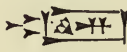

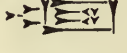






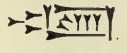

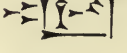

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
I. as	➤	magaru, dilu ...	<i>obedient (happy), ?</i>
ruv (rum, ru)	„	zicaru, dilu	<i>a male, ?</i>
dil	„	nabu, dilu	<i>to proclaim, ?</i>
	„	estin, khidu, edisu ...	<i>one</i>
	„	namkullū	<i>?</i>
	„	ina	<i>in</i>
	„	Assur (<i>an abbreviation</i>)	<i>Assyria</i>
kharra ...	„	samu, tuhamtu ...	<i>heaven, the deep</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
2. khal	➤➤	nacašu, buligu ...	<i>to cut, division</i>
khas	”	khasu	?
khal	”	gararu	<i>to roll stormily</i>
	”	pulukhu	<i>reverence</i>
	”	zuzu... ..	<i>a fixture</i>
3. ?	➤➤➤	[sumunesrit] ...	<i>eighteen</i>
4. an, ana ...	➤➤|	sakū, samū, ilu, Anu,	<i>high, sky, god, the god Anu</i>
anna, annab ...	”	sakū, samū, ilu, Anu,	<i>high, sky, god, the god Anu</i>
dimir, dingir...	”	ilu	<i>god</i>
sa	”	cacabu	<i>star</i>
essa	”	ilutu sa sibri ...	<i>divinity of corn</i>
an	”	supultu	<i>depth</i>
4a. nab (see 168)	➤➤|	nabbu	<i>divinity</i>
4b. simidan ...	➤+|+|+|	nalbar-same ...	<i>the zenith</i>
4c. alat, alap ...	➤+|+|+|	sēdu	<i>spirit (divine bull)</i>
4d. lamma ...	➤+|+|+|	lamaššu	<i>colossus</i>
alap (<i>Ass. val.</i>)	”	buhidu	<i>colossus</i>
5. khaz (khas, khats)	➤+	nadu, nacašu ...	<i>to place, to cut</i>
kut (kud) ...	”	nacašu, gazaru ...	<i>to cut, to cut</i>
tar	”	nacašu, danu, sāmu	<i>to cut, to judge, to set</i>
sil (šil, šila) ...	”	sūku, panu	<i>canal, before</i>
gug, citamma	”	sallatu, halacu, eribu	<i>spoil, to go, to descend (flow)</i>
6. pal ... ..	➤➤|+	ebiru, etiku, palu,	<i>to cross, to pass through, time</i>
		napalcutu, nucuru,	<i>or year, to revolt, enemy,</i>
		palu	<i>sword</i>
tal	”	ebiru, etiku	<i>to cross, to pass through</i>
pal	”	supilu sa sinnis,	<i>sexual part of a woman,</i>
		pukkhku sa sinnis,	<i>sexual part of a woman,</i>
		supiltu	<i>the lower part</i>
nuk (?)	”	nakū... ..	<i>to sacrifice</i>
zabur... ..	”	admu, akhri, khiru ...	<i>man, behind, lord</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
7. bat, be ...		pagru, pitu, mutu, labiru, uduṯtu	<i>corpse, to open, to die, old, ?</i>
til, badhdhu ...	„	gamaru, pagru, katu	<i>complete, corpse, hand</i>
us ...	„	dāmu ...	<i>blood (offspring)</i>
khar ...	„		
ziz(?), mīt, idim	„	nakbu, samu, captu, belu, enuṽa, tsēru	<i>channel, heaven, heavy, lord, when, desert</i>
8. lugud ...		sarsu ...	<i>omen of good</i>
9. adama ...		adamatu ...	<i>omen of evil</i>
10. susru ...		ussusu ...	<i>founder (surname of Anu)</i>
11. gir ...		sumuk-same, padhru	<i>vault of heaven, to strike</i>
rum ...	„	littu, padhru ...	<i>sword, point</i>
gir ...	„	girū, zukabulbu, pad- anu, birku	<i>point, ?, plain, lightning</i>
12. pur, pul ...		passaru ...	<i>to explain (?)</i>
du, gim ...	„	edissu, sumnu ...	<i>alone, fat</i>
mucmuc-nabi	„		
usu ...	„	edisu ...	<i>solitary</i>
	„	basmu, butu, macaru, garru	<i>sweet odour, desert (?), to sell or exchange, expedition (?)</i>
13. kur ...		naciru, sannu, pappu	<i>to change, enemy, other (?)</i>
pap ...	„	pappu, zicaru, tarbu, natsaru, akhu	<i>other (?), male, young man, to defend, brother</i>
13a. *khal, dili-dili- nabi ...		itallucu ...	<i>a path</i>
gisi-u-khallacu	„	pusku ...	<i>difficult road (?)</i>
14. utuci ...		samsu ...	<i>the Sun</i>
15. zubu ...		gamlu ...	<i>benefit</i>
gam ...	„	sicru ...	<i>kindness</i>
16. taltal ...		Ea ...	<i>the god Hea</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
17. zicura ...		citim ...	<i>lower or beneath</i>
18. cit, cuda, se ...		epikhu, carasu ...	<i>to blow, property (standard, camp)</i>
śabura ...	„	calū, ezibu, patā ...	<i>the whole, to leave, to open</i>
gudibir ...	„	cupkhu ...	?
tak ...	„	Maruducu ...	<i>Merodach</i>
19. seslam ...		cipratu ...	<i>race or region</i>
20. ka, gita	determinative of measure
21. cit (kit, cat) ...		salamu ...	<i>to accomplish</i>
22. ru, sub ...		idu, nadanu, takku, raddu, cabadu, pakadu	<i>to know, to give, ?, to add, to oppress or be multitudinous, to oversee</i>
u, ub, bu ...	„	itsbu ...	?
23. mu ...		sumu, santu, zicaru, nadanu, ya, samu	<i>name, year, memorial, to give, my, sky</i>
nurma ...	„	masaddu, cu'aśu, khalacu, cuśśu, vācu	<i>?, ?, ?, throne, ?</i>
23a. ? ...		idlutu ...	<i>strength</i>
24. nu ...		la, (ul), tsalamu ...	<i>not, image</i>
pateši ...	„	zicaru ...	<i>male (viceroy)</i>
25. kul (<i>Assyrian value zir</i>)		ziru ...	<i>seed</i>
26. zir ...		nūru ...	<i>light (meteor)</i>
27. na ...		zicaru, annu, samu, makhirtu	<i>memorial, this, sky, front</i>
28. ti, til, tsil ...		baladhu, napistu, naśu	<i>family, life, to raise</i>
	„	lakū, tsabatu, dakhu	<i>to take, to seize, to be near</i>
	„	usibu, dapanu-sa-ru-cubi, anbu, tsilu	<i>dwelt, side (or wheel) of a chariot, ?, side</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
29. uru, eri ...		ālu	<i>a city (tent)</i>
30. uru		ālu, abubu	<i>city, heap of corn</i>
31. erim		isittu	<i>a foundation</i>
32. sek		sakummatu	<i>a summit</i>
33. gur		cašamu	?
34. sacir, saciša ...		?
35. ukki		uku, pukhru ...	<i>people, assembly</i>
36. uru, gisgal ...		ālu, manzazu ...	<i>city, fortress</i>
mulu	”	nisu	<i>man</i>
37. silik		sagaburu	<i>strong protector, rank</i>
38. sucit (?) (See No. 197b.)		passuru	Lenormant “ <i>kind of parasol</i> ”
38a. kal, gar ...		?	?
39. ca, gu, cir, du, zu, cagu ...		pū, amatu, appu, pānu, inu, uznu, bunnū, makhru, sepu, amaru, amanu, kābu, sāsu, ricmu, sagamu, cibu, mātu	<i>mouth, fealty, face, face, eye, ear, form, front, foot, sight, completion, to speak, ?, push, ?, mass, country (properly face of the country)</i>
duk	”	ilu sa napkhari, erisu	<i>god of the universe, to ask</i>
gu, cagu ...	”	calu, saku sa me, canicu	<i>all, drinking of water, seal</i>
ca	”	ricim, sunnu, idculu	<i>blow, a half, confidence (?)</i>
39a. duddhu ...		dabibu, pālu, idacculu	<i>deviser, ?, ?</i>
39b. gude ...		nabu, khababu, nagagu	<i>proclaimer, lover (?) , ?</i>
39c. šidī, šišī ...		urrikhtu	?

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
39 <i>d.</i> cimmu ...		sipru, dhemu ...	<i>explanation, law</i>
40. me ...		takhatsu ...	<i>battle</i>
41. impar ...		<i>glory (name)</i>
42. emi ...		lisānu ...	<i>tongue (language)</i>
43. ? ...		saptu ...	<i>lip (sentence)</i>
44. ? ...		saptu, tsumu ...	<i>lip, thirst</i>
45. ? ...		tsumu ...	<i>thirst (fast)</i>
46. cu ...		acalu, khadhdhu ...	<i>to eat, food (חנני)</i>
47. mû ...		camu ...	<i>to burn (?)</i>
48. ? ...		pukhkhu ...	<i>the breath</i>
49. ? ...		tsalamtu ...	<i>darkness</i>
50. ibira ...		damkaru (<i>of</i> <i>Acc.</i> <i>origin</i>) ?	?
51. ? ...		ikhimu ...	<i>he burnt (devoured)</i>
51 <i>a.</i> ? ...		? ...	?
52. ? ...		? ...	?
53. ? ...		? ...	?
54. bat ...		imtu... ..	<i>poison (philtre)</i>
55. ? ...		? ...	<i>terror</i>
56. ? ...		? ...	?
57. nak ...		satu ...	<i>to drink</i>
58. ? ...		uru ...	<i>city</i>
59. la ...		laluru, khazbū ...	?, ?

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
60. tu	𐎢𐎵, 𐎢𐎶	eribu, šummatu ...	to descend or enter or set (of the Sun), season (?)
turi, tura ...	”	eribu, murtsu ...	to descend, &c., sickness
61. li	𐎢𐎶𐎵, 𐎢𐎶𐎶, 𐎢𐎶𐎶𐎵 (note these variant forms)	rāru, lilišu	?, ?
gub, gu ...	”	illu	high or precious
nī	”		
62. apin, pin, uru	𐎢𐎶𐎶	ēpinu, ussu	foundation (city)
engar ...	”	iccaru	ground (digging)
63. makh ...	𐎢𐎶𐎶𐎶	tsiru, makhkhu (from Acc.), rubū, mahdu	supreme, supreme, great, much
	”	bahalu, tublu, tizkaru	prince (?), sovereign (?), ?
64. bar, mas ...	𐎢𐎶𐎶𐎶	paratsu, burru, bāru, usuru, tsindu, akh-ratu, akhkhuru, tsātu, rikātu, akhatu, akhu, akhitu, arcu, tsabiu	to divide, half, half, bound, to bind, another, after, future, future, a second, brother, other, after, gazelle
	”	camātu, gabbi, tinū, enitu, pisaktu, cabitu, mala, palašu, tuhāmu, zibtu, dallu, cisittu, nišu, ruzzu, elitu, šanku, makh-azu, bidhru, asaridu, pulu, maru, bidh-ramu, ibbu, libutu, amaru, masū, vas-saru, zumru, cabadtu	heap (?), all, ?, ?, oracle, much, as many as, to weigh, ?, ?, the Tigris, ?, ?, ?, upper, chain, battle, firstborn (?), eldest, cattle, son, firstborn (?), white, ?, to see, ?, to abandon, body, the liver
mas	”	māsu, Adaru, asibu, ellu, tsabitu, māzu-sa-ecili	?, the god Adar, to dwell, high (precious), to take, burning (?) of a field
ša	”		
65. rat, sit ...	𐎢𐎶𐎶𐎶	radhu	?

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
66. nun zil, sil, humis, khan (?)	𐎠, 𐎡, 𐎢	rubū, rabu, nunu, (<i>fr. Acc.</i>)	<i>prince, great, prince</i>
66a. asagara ...	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶	asagaru	<i>a hurricane</i>
67. tur, silam (?)...	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶, 𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	tarbatsu	<i>rest or eclipse</i>
68. silam, akar ...	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	?	<i>reverence (?)</i>
69. biru (<i>perhaps Ass.</i>)	𐎠𐎶𐎶	suttu, uritsu, tsiptu, nipikhu	<i>dream, offspring, product, revenue</i>
70. cun	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	zibbatu, zumbu ...	<i>tail, tail</i>
71. ?	𐎠𐎶𐎶	?	?
72. ?	𐎠𐎶𐎶	?	?
73. khu, pak ... khu, pak, musen	𐎠𐎶, 𐎠𐎶𐎶 ”	itstsuru, šaru ... musennu	<i>bird, king (?)</i> ?
74. pacac ...	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶	ciribu, sumelu ...	<i>middle, left hand</i>
75. ša	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	nabū	<i>to proclaim</i>
76. ik	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶	iku (<i>or ikku</i>), daltu, khamdhu, patu, nukhsu	?, <i>door, quick journey, to open, prosperity</i>
gal	”	basū, sacunu, nasu, labinu	<i>to be, placed, to raise, brick</i>
gal	”	ikku, ruttsunu, malū, asabu, pitū, cānu, natsaru	?, ?, <i>to fill, to dwell, to open, to establish, to defend</i>
77. tsim, zim, nam (<i>Acc. prefix of abstractnoun</i>) nam	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 ” ”	simtu, sakhalu ... nabu, šimmu ... nammu, pikhatu, mā	<i>destiny, plague (?)</i> <i>to proclaim, destiny</i> ?, <i>a governor, this</i>
78. pak (?) ...	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	itstsuru	<i>a bird</i>


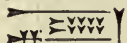

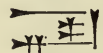

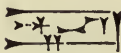
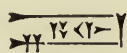
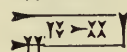
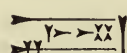
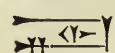
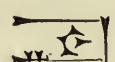



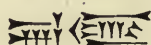
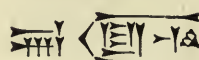
Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
79. mut	𐎠𐎢𐎶	banū, dāmu, uppu, aladu, icbu, bišru, barradu	<i>to create, blood, ?, to bear children, ?, flesh, seed</i>
musendugušī	”		
80. zi	𐎠𐎵𐎶	napistu, nisu, pilū, našakhu, dikū, būā, saparu	<i>life (soul), man (spirit), work, to take away, smitten, to come, to send</i>
81. gi, ša... ..	𐎠𐎵𐎶	kanū, duppu-sadhru, simtu, zicaru, mātu, eširi, tāru, gimiru, pudak, cunu	<i>reed, written tablet, foundation, memorial, country, bands, to restore, all, ?, established</i>
81a. caradin ...	𐎠𐎵𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶	cissu	<i>multitudinous</i>
82. ?	𐎠𐎵𐎶 𐎠𐎶𐎶	?	?
83. ri, tal ...	𐎠𐎵𐎶, 𐎠𐎵𐎶	tallu, ramū, lilu, tsakku, parašu-sarikhuti, parsidu	<i>mound, height, ?, ?, ?, to fly away</i>
di	”	nabadhu	<i>brilliance</i>
es	”	nadū	<i>brightness (of a star)</i>
sa	”	saruru	<i>the firmament</i>
84. gub	𐎠𐎵𐎶, 𐎠𐎵𐎶	sumelu	<i>left hand</i>
kat	”	gubbu (of Accadian origin)	<i>left hand</i>
85. tun, khub ...	𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎶, 𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎶	khasu	?
86. pulug ...	𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶	carasu sa etsi ...	<i>implement of wood</i>
87. ac, gar ...	𐎠𐎵𐎶, 𐎠𐎵𐎶	episu, banū, makharu, nabu, Nabū, khašišu, pit-uzni, rap-sa-uzni, khubbu-sakani	<i>to make, to build, to be present, to proclaim, Nebo, the intelligent, the opener of the cars, the enlarger of the cars, hollow of a reed</i>
ac	”	belu... ...	<i>lord</i>
88. me	𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶	takhatsu	<i>battle</i>
89. sus	𐎠𐎵𐎶𐎶	?	?

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
90. ?		?	?
91. cum, kum ...		citu	<i>linen</i>
91a. *sa		gallabu	<i>sleeve (?)</i>
91b. sinik ...		bīnu... ..	?
92. ?		tsupuru	<i>nail (nail-mark)</i>
?	„	sinmu	<i>destruction</i>
92a. ?		kharru	?
92b. sacil ...		cillu... ..	?
92c. tabin [<i>or</i> ebin], gadataccuru		tsupru, masaru, tsum- bu, ubanu, imdhu	<i>nail, to leave (?) , tail (?) , peak, staff (?)</i>
93. dim, tim, tiv, tī		ricśu, riciś-kanē, mar- caśu, timmu	<i>bond, bundle of reeds, cable, rope</i>
94. mun (munu)...		dhabtu	<i>benefit</i>
95. pulug (<i>from</i> <i>Assn.</i>)		pulugu	<i>division or choice</i>
96. en		belu, enu	<i>lord, lord</i>
enu	„	adi	<i>up to</i>
enu	„	samu	<i>sky</i>
97. dara		turakhu	<i>antilope</i>
„	„	Ea	<i>the god Ea</i>
98. mu		sumu	<i>name</i>
99. sur (zur) ...		zamaru, zarakhu, tsar- uru, naśakhu -sa- amati, ridu, khabsu, capalu, zunnu, sum- ma, basu	<i>to make go forth, to rise, body (or rising), removal of any- thing, servant, trodden down (?) , ?, rain, thus, to exist</i>
100. sukh (śukh)		pultu, mātu, naparcu, zimu, pallu, nasaku, tihamtu	?, <i>country, to break, glory, ?, to climb, the sea</i>
tiskhu ...	„	ramcuti	<i>herd [or stay?]</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
101. śucus ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶	Istar.	<i>the goddess Istar</i>
102. se,sakh(śakh), nakh, nikh	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	surbu	<i>prince</i>
103. ba ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	episu, banū, zuzu, ciśu, nasaru, esiru, su, pitu	<i>to make, to create, to fix, a sword, ?, a shrine, he, to open</i>
104. zu, la ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	lamadu, raddu, idū, mudu, ca, nindanu	<i>to learn, to add, to know, wise, thy, a gift</i>
104a. abzu ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	abzū	<i>the abyss</i>
105. śu, sir ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	zumuru, tsuru, ma- sacu, rabā	<i>a body, ?, skin, to increase</i>
106. sun (śun) ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	gablu	<i>front (middle, battle)</i>
107. muk ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶	muccu	<i>a building</i>
107a. mukmuk-nabi	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	basmu	<i>altar of incense</i>
108. zadim ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	śaśinu	<i>plant (?)</i>
109. nit (nitakh, nita), eri	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	zicaru, ardu ...	<i>man, slave</i>
110. idu, itu ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	arkhu	<i>month</i>
111. sakh, sukh ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	damaku, dabu, sakhu	<i>prosperous, a bear, tiger</i>
112. sibir... ..	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	sibru, kharpu . . .	<i>corn, crop</i>
113. gur ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶	tāru, śacibu, basu, nacru-sa-amati	<i>to restore, ?, to be (become), breaker of faith</i>
114. dar dar, śi-gunū	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 ”	tarru, birmi, atsu ... litu, sutruru, pitsu ...	<i>?, variegated cloths, growth offspring, white, white</i>
115. ? ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶	?	<i>“flask, languishing” (M. Lenormant)</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
116. <i>ša, pa</i> ...		latnu, masadu, mar- kašu, bu'anu	?, ?, <i>firmament (bond), ulcer</i>
[<i>ša-gitu</i>] ...	"		
117. <i>gis (?)</i> ...		samu ...	<i>the sky</i>
118. <i>ši</i> ...		karnu, malu, giru, enisu, šamu, issaccu, dussu, itanu, pitu, cunnu, samu	<i>horn, to fill, enemy (or cam- paign), man, blue, prince, ?, ?, to open, established, sky</i>
<i>šig</i> ...	"	malū... ..	<i>to fill (give)</i>
118a. <i>šicca</i> ...		atudu ...	<i>he-goat</i>
119. <i>ša'ib</i> ...		'urukkhku ...	<i>road</i>
120. <i>ši, (še) (some- times con- fused with dar)</i>		gunnu, calu, pilū, pilutu, bitru, atsu- sa-etsi-u-kani	<i>garden, entrails (kidneys), choice, choice, ?, growth of trees and grass</i>
121. <i>mā</i> ...		elippu ...	<i>a ship</i>
122. <i>uz, mus</i> ...		enzu... ..	<i>goats' hair</i>
123. * * <i>ur</i> ...		calū naccalu ...	<i>a complete vessel</i>
124. <i>ticul, dellu</i> ... <i>dimšun</i>		sukkullu, acū ...	<i>intelligence, ?</i>
125. <i>surru</i> ...		surrū, calū ...	<i>beginning (?), vessel</i>
126. <i>guana</i> ...		kablu ...	<i>middle</i>
127. <i>?</i> ...		eratu ...	<i>pregnant</i>
128. <i>dir</i> ...		adru, khalabu, sutruru, khibu, mikid-isati	<i>dark, white, covered, wanting, burning of fire</i>
<i>ša</i> ...	"	šamu ...	<i>blue</i>
<i>pir</i> ...	"	saku-sa-nisi ...	<i>head of a man</i>
<i>dak</i> ...	"	nikhabbu, malu, ikubbu	<i>covering, to fill, vault</i>
129. <i>maš, (alat)</i>		tsabu, alapu ...	<i>soldier, warrior spirit (bull)</i>







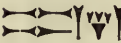
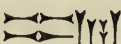




Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
130. sak (ris in Ass.)	𐎶𐎶𐎶	risu, karnu, šangu, panu, rabu, avilu, pukhu	head, horn, chain, face, great, man, ?
130a. sakus ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	saku-sa-risi, asaridu...	top of the head, eldest
130b. eššat ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	? ?	?
131. mukh ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	mukhkhu	brain (?)
132. ?	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	? ?	?
133. uru	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	zicaru	male
134. aru	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	nestu	female
135. gudhu ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	karradu	hero
136. can	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	adaru, adirtu ...	dark, eclipse.
137. tab (tap) ...	𐎶𐎶	tsabatu, tamakhu, ezibu, sitenu, urad-du, tabbu	to seize, to hold, to leave, double (?), to add (give back), double
dili-dili-nabi	”	surru, napkharu ...	beginning, totality
138. rû (ra) ...	𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎶	banu	to make
kak	”	episu, cala	to make, all
	”	siccatu, rapdu ...	door (?), ?
dû, gag (sometimes in Ass. cal)	”	banu, danu ...	to create, to judge
139. ni, ne ...	𐎶𐎶	yahu [or i]	to be (?)
zal (zalli), ili	”	yahu... ..	to be (?)
	”	akkhkuru, namaru, masu, zicaru, azalu, narabu, nâkhu, sunku-sa-niz, cišallu	presence, to see, week (?), man, to depart, ?, to rest (?), want of *, altar
140. ili	𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	imin nabi	?
141. ir	𐎶𐎶𐎶	salalu	to spoil
sucal	”	sucallu	fruit

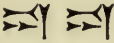
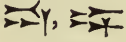


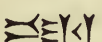


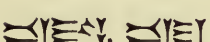



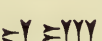

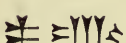



Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
142. mal, ma, e ... gal, gā, pi- šannu ilba ...	 " "	bitu, sacanu ... saracu, maru, callu ...	<i>house, to establish</i> <i>to give, young, to restrain</i>
143. gusur ...		gusuru, idiu...	<i>beam, hero</i>
144. cisal ...		cišallu ...	<i>altar</i>
145. ? ...		? ...	?
146. nen, lucu, ekhi ismal ...	 "	ummu ... rapsu ...	<i>mother</i> <i>large</i>
147. ? ...		ummu ...	<i>mother</i>
148. gapi...		? ...	?
149. ? ...		alittu ...	<i>generatrix</i>
150. ega ...		agu ...	<i>crown</i>
151. ? ...		remu ...	<i>mercy</i>
152. ? ...		remu ...	<i>grace</i>
153. gan (gana) gāgunū gāgunū ... car ... aganateti ...	 " " " "	iclu, padanu, ginu, nabadhu khašašu ... sapalu, caru... nasū... ...	<i>field, plain, enclosure (garden), light</i> <i>intelligent (to determine)</i> <i>lower, fortress</i> <i>to raise</i>
154. dak... bara (par) ...	 "	napaldhu, rapadu ... sutruru, adannu ...	<i>to survive, ?</i> <i>covered, a season</i>
155. cišim, zibin, surin, sarin kharub (<i>from</i> <i>Ass.</i>)	 "	cišimmu, nabbillu, tsatsiru, sikhu kharubu, zirbabu ...	<i>different kinds of locusts</i> <i>a locust, do.</i>
156. agan, ubir ...		tulu, tsirtu ...	<i>a mound, tent (?)</i>
157. amas, šubura		šuburu	<i>darkness</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
158. us, nita, nitakh, dhūcus ...		emidu, zicaru, ridu, mutstsu, nitakhu, isaru, rikhu, abadu	<i>to stand, man, servant, offspring, man, phallus, smell(?), ?</i>
159. kas ...		sinātu ...	<i>urine</i>
160. tak ...		abnu, saku-sa-icli ...	<i>stone, top of a field</i>
161. tik, gū ...		makhru, mekhitsu, cisadu, mātu, napkharu	<i>front, battle, neighbourhood (bank), country, totality</i>
161a. izcun ...		etsen-tsiru ...	<i>tip of the tail</i>
161b. mušup ...		nasu-sa-resi, saku-sa-resi	<i>lifting of the head, top of the head</i>
162. gun ...		biltu ...	<i>tribute (a talent)</i>
163. dhur (dur) ...		karnu ...	<i>a crescent</i>
164. ? ...		eru ...	<i>copper</i>
165. hubisega ...		Bilu ...	<i>Bel</i>
166. sana (sa) (<i>read irba in Ass.</i>)		irbu ...	<i>four</i>
167. ab (ap, abba) es ...		abtu, esu, tamtu ... bitu, kabu ...	<i>?, ?, the sea house, hollow (?)</i>
168. nab (nap) (<i>see 4a</i>)		nuru ...	<i>light</i>
169. mul, ana-essecu		caccabu, nabadhu ...	<i>star, brightness</i>
170. tak (tag), sum, nas sum... tak, suridu ...		labanu, libitu, lapatu, bāru, naclu dabakhu ... zūhunu, labatsu, makhatsu - sa - ali, šalatsu, bāru, sālu, nabatsu, nadu	<i>brick, omen, hinge (?), lake (?), complete to cut the throat (sacrifice) plenty (?), ?, stronghold of a city, ?, lake (?), ?, situated</i>

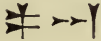

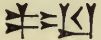










Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
171. cā ...		bābu ...	gate
172. az (ats, aš) ...		atsu ...	?
173. uk (ug) ...		immu [<i>or</i> tammu], ucu	day [<i>or</i> paragon], great (?)
174. um, mus ... dikh ... dub, dib (duppa)	 " "	ummu, libu, dabacu abnu, canacu-sa-abni lāvu, dippu, tsabatu, lavū, sapacu, taba- cu, saraku, tuppu, tsipu	?, ?, to cleave to stone, signet tablet, document, to seize, to approach, to heap up, to heap up, to be red (?), ?, pro duce (?)
175. šumuk ...		sūtu ...	library (?)
176. šamak ...		mutstsatu ...	library
177. urud (urudu)		eru ...	bronze
178. Ninua (?) ...		Ninua ...	Nineveh (literally bronze fish)
179. i, i-gittū ... khi ...	 "	nahidu, naku, atsu- sa-samsi khu ...	clear (glorious), pure, sunrise glorious (?)
180. gan, can (kan) kam ...	 "	annu, nagabu, basu, su, khagalu * ...	cloud (?), canal, to be, he (this), to irrigate forms ordinal numbers
181. ad (at) ...		abu ...	father (king)
182. tsi ...		martu ...	west (?)
183. ya ...		naku ...	pure
184. tur ... dū ...	 "	zakhru, maru, karradu ablu, maru ...	small, young, young warrior son, son
185. ginna, khibiz		muniru ...	overwhelmer
186. ibila (<i>borrowed from Ass.</i>)		ablu ...	son

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
187. turrak ...		bintu, martu ...	<i>daughter, woman</i>
188. turrak ...		bintu ...	<i>daughter</i>
189. dumugu ...		samsu ...	<i>the sun-god</i>
190. ta, nas (See 205)		inā, ultu ...	<i>in, from</i>
191. ? ...		iclitu ...	<i>darkness (prison)</i>
192. in ...		innu, biltu, šilu, pillu	<i>lord (?), mastery, rock (?), ?</i>
193. un-gal, lu-gal sar (borrowed from Ass.)		šarru, šaru ...	<i>king, monarch</i>
194. rab, raba (rap) dim ...		rabbu ...	?
195. dim ...		macutu, labartu ...	<i>a path (?), a phantom</i>
196. cib (cip, kip)		?	?
197. bi, cas (kas), ul cas ...		sane, sannu, su, suātu, nakbu cāsu (borrowed from Acc.)	<i>two, second, he, this, channel</i> <i>double</i>
197a. kharran ...		khammu ...	<i>a quarter of the sky (point of the compass)</i>
197b. sucit (?) ...		passuru ...	<i>royal parasol (?)</i>
198. ? ...		kharatsu ...	<i>to make</i>
199. cas (kas), ras kharran cas-cal ...		kharranu (durgu), sane, rabadhu kharranu (from Acc.)	<i>road, two, ?</i> <i>road</i>
200. illat ...		illat ...	?
201. rutu ...		rutu ...	<i>troops</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
202. gur ... ninda ...	 „	namandu ... ittū ...	<i>measure</i> (?) <i>a sign</i>
203. ? ...		?	“abundance, generosity” (Lenormant)
204. is (isí), mil, mis šakhar ...	 , „	sadu, urru ... ’ipru, bissatu ... summa ...	<i>mountain (heap), light</i> <i>dust, mud</i> <i>thus (if)</i>
205. ? (See 190)		?	“to begin” (Lenormant)
206. rim, cabar, im		sulū, sanu(tu) ...	<i>mound, seconde</i> (?)
207. sim, rik, širiz		sammu ...	<i>price (income)</i>
208. ? ...		?	?
208. ? ...		nacmu ...	<i>a captive</i>
209. ku, kum, ri ...		saku, khasalu ...	<i>top, to destroy</i>
210. ur ...		isittu, cipšu-sa-nisi, uzunu, udlu	<i>foundation (the nadir), tes- ticle, equal weight, level ground</i>
211. il, cacašiga ...		?	?
212. du (dun) ...		alacu, alacu-khamdhu, tabalu - khamdhu, licu - khamdhu, alacu-maru	<i>to go, a swift journey, a swift onset, a swift march, a little journey</i>
gub ...	„	nazazu ...	<i>to fix (to wax of the moon)</i>
gin, aradupū	„	nazuzu, basu, alacu, cānu, saparu, ma- garu, anacu	<i>to be fixed, to exist, to go, to establish, to send, to love, I</i>
sa, ra, ir, gubba	„	aradubū ... tsabatu, sapiru, calu, sulū	<i>pursue</i> (?) <i>to seize, messenger, all, mound</i>


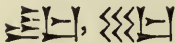



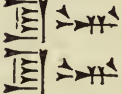


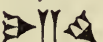
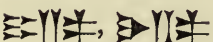

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
212a. aradudu-nabi		cānu, uzuzu, ceśu-sa-elappi, alacu-sa-cissati	<i>to establish, fix, pain of the womb, marching of a multitude</i>
213. gum, nitakh		rabu, nisu	<i>an official, a man</i>
214. **r		?	<i>"to adhere" (Lenormant)</i>
215. rim		iśdu, sulu	<i>foundation, heap</i>
216. rik, khil ...		?	?
217. gesdin ...		caranu	<i>goat [or vine]</i>
218. ib (ip) ... tum (tuv, tu) urugal, aralli	 ,, ,,	gablu, su, agagu ... khardatu ... mitu	<i>middle, he, ?</i> <i>fear</i> <i>death (Hades)</i>
219. egir aba	 ,,	arcu (arcatu)	<i>after</i>
220. paz (?) ...		'imiru	<i>beast (ass), homer (a measure)</i>
221. gis, nen (?)... iz (itz, iś) (Ass. value) gis	 ,, ,,	etsu, zicaru, rabu, esiru samu	<i>tree (wood), man, great, temple</i> <i>heaven</i>
221a. gudhu ...		caccu, tugultu, bilu, gudhu	<i>weapon, service (servant), lord, end</i>
221b. alal ...		alallu, miśu, metsu ...	<i>papyrus, ?, shoot (?)</i>
222. pa, du (?) ... khut, khat, cun	 ,,	aru, gappu, gisdaru... nahru-sa-yumi ...	<i>?, wing, ?</i> <i>dayspring</i>
222a. luga		surupu	<i>burnt</i>
222b. gistar, tirtar		tirtu, śuśaccu ...	<i>form (body), ?</i>
223. pu		<i>graphic variant of sign</i> 	



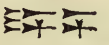

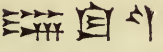
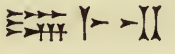






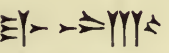
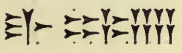
Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
224. mar, nikh ...	𐎠𐎶	marru, sacanu, migganu, pada, radu, basu	<i>path, to establish, enclosure, ?, descent, to exist</i>
225. ge, cit ... lil	𐎠𐎶𐎶 ”	citu. zacicu citu	<i>below, abyss below</i>
226. hu (u), sam cus	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 ”	umu, ammatu akhu, acalu	<i>the same, a cubit brother (?), to eat</i>
227. ga, gur ... (forms adjectives in Accadian)	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎵	gu, tsarapu, tsamadu-sa-narcabti, macaru - sa - macuri, sizbu	<i>?, purifier, chariot-yoke, cord for wares, ?</i>
227a. ili	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	nasu, saku, makhru, guru	<i>to raise, top, front, ?</i>
228. lakh (lakhkha) lakh, lukh, śun succal, lukh nakh (in Sussian)	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎵 ” ” ”	miśu pasisu, ardu... .. succallu	<i>? ?, servant intelligence (messenger)</i>
229. al	𐎠𐎶𐎵	allu	<i>?</i>
230. mis (miz), rid, lak cisip sit (siti) ak alal, piśan ...	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 ” ” ” ”	idlu, karā, śangu, cirbannu rittu alittu, madadu, min utu, sadhru idku piśannu, natsabu-sa-etsi	<i>hero, to call, chain, gift ? genetrix, to measure, number, to write ring (?) papyrus, shaft of a tree</i>
231. alal, dibbi-sak sak	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 ”	natsabu-sa-kani, duppu-sadhru Nabū	<i>shaft of a reed, written tablet the god Nebo</i>
232. gut (gud), khar, dapara, lē telal	𐎠𐎶𐎵𐎶 ”	alpu, lū ecimmu	<i>bull, herd bull-like demon</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
233. cus, billudu garza ...	 „	billudū ... partsu ...	? <i>captain (law)</i>
234. mascim ...		rabitsu ...	<i>an incubus</i>
235. sabra ...		sabru ...	?
236. nuzcu ...		nuscu ...	<i>Nuscu (identified with Nebo)</i>
237. sib (šiba) ...		ri'u, belu ...	<i>shepherd, lord</i>
238. sab (sap), gis- tar - urassa- cu		sabbu, gablu, saramu	?, interior, to sacrifice
239. e ...		kābu, bitu, kabu ...	<i>hollow, house, to speak</i>
240. duk ... lut ...	 „	sacunu ... pulgu, carpatu ...	<i>a building</i> <i>choice, ?</i>
241. un ... ucu ... calama ...	 „ „	nisu ... uku (<i>from Acc.</i>) ... matu ...	<i>man</i> <i>people</i> <i>country</i>
241. dan ... cal, gurus ... lab, lib, rib ... gurus ... zan, šim ...	 „ „ „ „	dannu ... asdhū, akru, dannu, egiru, asaridu idlu ... gurusu, idlu ... mātu ...	<i>strong</i> <i>?, costly, mighty, to dig, eldest</i> <i>a warrior</i> <i>a warrior, a hero</i> <i>country</i>
242. am ...		rimu ...	<i>wild bull</i>
243. uzu ...		širu ...	<i>flesh (limb, health)</i>
244. ne, iz ... bi, bil, pil, gibil dhe ... cum (<i>of Ass.</i> <i>origin</i>)	 „ „ „	isatu, napakhu ... kalū ... cararu, essetu, sussu camu ...	<i>fire, to dawn</i> <i>to burn</i> <i>to revolve, new, sixty</i> <i>to burn</i>





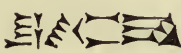
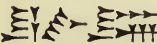
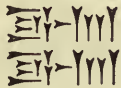


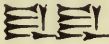




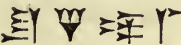
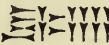
Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
245. gi, gibil ...		kalū, bu'idu... ...	<i>to burn, a spirit</i>
246. gil, śim ...		?, idguru	<i>"construction, wall, to glide"</i> (Lenormant)
247. guk		cibušu, garru, mandinu	<i>trampling, expedition, gift (?)</i>
248. nir		šarru, malicu ...	<i>king, prince</i>
249. acar		aplukhtu	<i>reverence</i>
250. ub (up), ār (ara)		cipru, tupku, garmu, enakhu	<i>region, zone, quarter, to decay</i>
251. mebulug (<i>of Ass. origin</i>)		mebulugu, sabuccu...	<i>choice, ?</i>
252. gab, dū, takh		makharu, irtu, daku, padharu, padi, isi, dakhadu, nadhalu, našikhu, etsibu, saninu, nadhalu	<i>front, breast, to strike, to deliver, ?, he has, to rejoice, to raise, a remover, to establish, a rival, to transfer</i>
takh ...	„	labanu-libanu ...	<i>brickwork</i>
	„	radu	<i>descent (or thunderbolt)</i>
253. zin		tseru	<i>desert</i>
zer (<i>of Ass. origin</i>)	„		
rabita ...	„	iztati	?
254. takh ...		etsibu, uraddu ...	<i>to establish, to dispose</i>
255. sam ...		simu	<i>price</i>
256. zik (zig), khas		zikku, sabru, garru ...	?, <i>to break, expedition (?)</i>
257. uru		aru, epuru	?, <i>fecundity</i>
ugudili ...	„	esgurru	?
258. ?		?	?

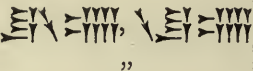

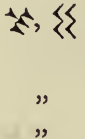
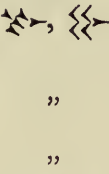

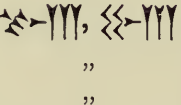
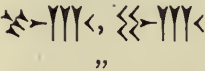
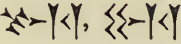
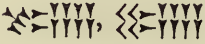


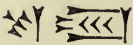
Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
259. usbar ... uzu ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶, 𐎶𐎵𐎶 ”	uspa-rabu ... barū... ...	<i>great quiver</i> ?
260. urugal ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	gabru ...	<i>opposer (hero)</i>
261. sam... ..	𐎶𐎵𐎶	? ...	?
262. aca ... ram (Ass. value)	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 ”	rāmu, nasu, madadu, maharu	<i>high, to raise, to measure, to urge on</i>
263. ? ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	partsu ...	<i>divider (?)</i>
264. lab, rud ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	alu ...	<i>city</i>
265. agarin ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶	ummu ...	<i>mother (?)</i>
266. ? ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	šarru ...	<i>king</i>
267. ubigi ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶	? ...	<i>shrine (?)</i>
268. ? ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	? ...	?
269. gaz (gaza), bi	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	dāku, niku, puhuz, khibu	<i>to smite, victim, ?, wanting (?)</i>
270. lil, ubi ... galam, galum	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	abutu, šaru, naclu ...	<i>charm, king, complete</i>
271. ? ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶	? ...	?
272. zicura ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	irtsitu ...	<i>the earth</i>
273. taltal ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶𐎶	Ea ...	<i>the god Ea</i>
274. šī, se, sem ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 ”	nadanu, sacaru ... nadu, šapanu, idu, sāmu, palašu	<i>to give, to give</i> <i>to place, to sweep away, to lay,</i> <i>to set, to weigh (be favourable)</i>
šī, šunnu ...	”	ananu-sa-*, lavu-sa-*	?, <i>tablet of*</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
275. rakh, ukhula		? ?	
276. śar khir, khur ...	 „	sadhru, muśaru, sumu zarakhu, zamaru, da- rudu, atsu-sa-etsi- u-kani	<i>to write, an inscription, name to rise, to dawn, ?, growth of trees and grass</i>
khir... ..	„	arku, raciśu, rucuśu, ciru, calū, nabu, caśu	<i>green, to bind, bond, enclosure, all, to proclaim, to cover</i>
cismakh, * gū	„	samu	<i>sky</i>
277. ubara ...	 „	cididu cidinu, rimutu, nira- rutu	<i>glow (spark) protection (law), grace, help</i>
278. asilal ...		risātu	<i>eldest (first)</i>
279. bat		dūru, mitutu ...	<i>fortress, death</i>
280. dadhru ...		dabibu	<i>deviser</i>
281. mermer ...		Rammanu	<i>the air-god (Rimmon)</i>
282. lū guk	 „	dalakhu cuccu	<i>to trouble ?</i>
283. gā, de ...		taru, nacaru, passakhu, napalu, nakamu, ecimu, cipupi, pala- khu, calalu, saba- dhu, nacro-sa-amati	<i>to return, to change, to pass over, to throw down, to punish, to strip, ?, to wor- ship, to complete, staff (?), breaker of faith</i>
284. cus śur, sur ...	 „ „	nākhū, nikhu, tsalamu iśśu, saccagunū ... izzis, uzzis	<i>to rest, rest, shadow (eclipse) mighty, ? strongly (?)</i>
285. ra sa ...	 „	rakhatsu, akhazu, ana, rapasu lā, lū,	<i>to inundate, to take, to (for), to enlarge not, ?</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
285. kal (?) ...		cipru	region (race)
286. ušan ...		?	?
286a. ?	 (in Pers. Insc.)	napalcutu	rebel
287. sa, gum, cū, mulu, lu- gur, nita		nisu, avilu	man, man
287a. azalak ...		azlacu	?
287b. dinik ...		sibtsu	?
288. sis ur (uru) ...		akhu, urinnu natsaru, nuru	brother, peacock to help, light
289. da [individ- ualising affix in Acc.]		pidnu, nasū-sa-nisi ... pidhnu	field (furrow), top of a man yoke
290. zak (šak), zik		zaggu, amutu, ebiltu, adi, isaru, idu, itatu, pūlū, bircu, atsidu, isdu, bamatu, tsēru, emuku, asaridu, sumelu, ricšu, pādu	?, true (?), lordship, up to, just (straight), house, wall, cattle, knee, ?, heap, high place, supreme, deep, eldest, left hand, bond (building), frontier
tami	„	simtu	destiny
zikkad	„		
291. ma, mamū ...		sacanu, padinnu, mātu zacaru	to dwell, plain, country to commemorate
292. as dessu	 „	arratu, ciccinu, tsibutu, khasakhu, madadu samu	curse (enchantment), ?, wish, want, to measure heaven
293. gal, [tak in Susian.]		gallu, rabu	great, great
293a. utaccal ...		utaccilu	?
293b. ulad ...		dabikhu	?

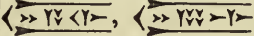
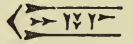


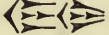
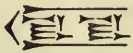


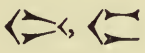





Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
293c. kigal ...		muhirru ...	ruler
294. ?		karū ...	to invoke
295. mir, ega ...		agu, banu, uzzu ...	crown (halo), tiara, coronet
dhun-gunū ...	"	šibbu, šibkhū, iltanu	girdle, turban (Heb. מסכת), north (?)
296. bar (bara) ...		paraccu, basamu, udu, risku	altar (sacrifice), balsam, aloe, nard
sar (sara) ...	"	sāru, paraccu ...	incense (?), altar
297. bur, gul (?), ninda-gunū		isdu, būru, šalatu-sa-*, abnu	heap, ?, stone
298. biš (pis), cu'a-gunū		cu'a-gunū, palakhu, rapadu, mamluv, khuzabu, salalti, napasu	Merodach of the garden (?), to worship, rain, clay (?), spoiling, to stretch
kir (cir), gar	"	cabattu ...	liver
299. gar, kar ...		abbuttu, karru ...	?, ?
300. pir ...		?	?
301. id ...		idu, ikhitu, cuššu ...	hand (power), one (fem.), throne [the character seems originally to have denoted a comb]
a ...	"	karnu ...	horn
302. ? ...		paratsu ...	to speak falsely
303. uru, muru ...		gablu ...	the middle (battle)
unu ...	"	nasacu, niku, subtu, biru	to pour out, libation, scat, ?
304. de ...		saku - sa - ikli, sicitu, tupuku, nas'u	top of a field, surface (?), district, to tear up (remove)
ši, idgal ...	"	nappakhu ...	to dawn
umun ...	"	mummu ...	?
ubil ...	"	sagumu ...	?

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
305. ʔ		ʔ	"hermaphrodite" (Oppert)
306. lil		lillu	sorcery (?)
307. śukh, lukh ...		tsabatu, ri'u, tallicu ...	to seize, shepherd, a march
308. ʔ		pulu	cattle
309. alam, alala, bi-seba lani, sabaru	 ,,	tsalamu bunnu	image image (sculpture)
310. bisebi ...		samsu	the sun
311. khilip ...		ilu	god
312. ʔ		belatu	lady
313. śik, śizi, ara...	 ,,	arku, urcitu banu	green, verdure old gazelle
314. dub balag bamiś	 ,, ,,	napatsu, egu balangu	to break in pieces, to surround division
315. sa nā	 ,,	lu pidhnu	ʔ yoke
316. accada, bur-bur		tilla, saki	highland (Accad), the summits
317. su, sugab, kat		katu, idu, gimillu, emuku, ubanu	hand, hand (power), benefit, hollow, peak
317a. khul (?) ...		nigū, gamalu	control (?), to benefit
317b. tucundi ...		summa	thus (if)
318. curu (See No. 111.)		damiku	prosperous

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
319. sâ ... gisimmar ...		damaku ... gisimmaru ...	<i>fortunate</i> ?
320. lab, lul, ruk, nar, rar, pakh, lib		šarru ...	<i>king</i>
320. se .. niga ... sana, sanana- bacu		seum, ziru, ittu, amaru, magari marū ... irbittu ... ?	<i>corn (grain), seed, wheat, wheat, happy</i> <i>young</i> <i>four</i> <i>hin (a measure)</i>
321. bu (pu), šir, gid sepuz ... šus, guz ...		šēru, sadadu, ericu, nūru maru, našakhu, ra- badu, ebiru napakhu, Davcina ...	?, <i>long, to extend, light</i> <i>young, to remove, to adorn (?)</i> , <i>to cross</i> <i>to dawn, the goddess Daukê</i>
322. ? ...		? ...	?
323. sud ... šu ... ezu ...		ericu, rukutu ... šir-gunu ... arū, zaraku, šulukhu, irisu, sakhalu	<i>to extend, distant</i> ? ?, <i>bucket (?)</i> , <i>pardon (?)</i> , <i>request (?)</i> , <i>plague (?)</i>
324. tsir (šir) ... mus... ..		tsiru... .. musu ...	<i>serpent</i> <i>serpent (?)</i>
325. uz (uts, uš), šir		ušu, tsiru ...	?, <i>serpent</i>
326. tir ...		cisatu (kistu), dayanu,	<i>jungle, judge</i>
327. te, dimmenna te, dikh (<i>of</i> <i>Ass. origin</i>)		temennu, tsabatu, cuššu dakhu ...	<i>floor (foundation-stone), to</i> <i>seize, throne</i> <i>to face</i>
327a. mulla ...		? ...	?
327b. unu, temen- es-gunū		maca *	*



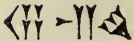

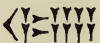






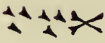

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
328. car ...		caru, ediru, ecimu, dakhu	<i>fortress, to arrange, to strip, to face</i>
329. u ...		belu, šaru, ubanu, šilu	<i>lord, king, peak, rock</i>
pur, bur ...	„	esritu, suplu ...	<i>ten, below</i>
ge ...	„	mikhiltu ...	<i>battle</i>
umun ...	„	damu ...	<i>blood (offspring)</i>
330. babar ...		putstsū-sa-kan-dubba	<i>white surface to receive an inscription</i>
331. si, lim (liv, li)		enu, amaru, makharu	<i>eye, to see, before (witness)</i>
„	„	panu, igu ...	<i>presence (face), ?</i>
„	„	mātu, ecitsu ...	<i>country, ?</i>
ir (?), tim (?)	„		
332. khul ...		kullulu, limuttu, khum-khum	<i>accursed (evil), baneful, sultry</i>
333. curuv ...		pakadu, damku ...	<i>overseer, propitious (of good omen)</i>
334. seba, izcu (?)		tugultu, ardu, libittu	<i>service, servitude, omen</i>
335. ? ...		?	<i>(astronomical) observation</i>
336. pam (pav, pā)		zacaru, nabu, tamatu, namru, utu	<i>to remember, to proclaim, ?, bright, ?</i>
337. ar ...		?	?
338. ? ...		nemicu ...	<i>deep wisdom</i>
339. va ...		u, naku, šarru ...	<i>and, to sacrifice, king</i>
tsi ...	„		
340. timkhir ...		Nabiuv ...	<i>the god Nebo</i>
341. pikh ...		?	?




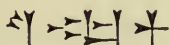







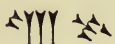


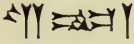
Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
342. di, dim ...	𐎠𐎵, 𐎠𐎶	dēnu (dīnu), salamu, šulmu, erisu, sananu, sakabu, šararu, casadu	<i>to judge, to end, rest, to ask, to rival, to make speak, ?, to conquer</i>
ša	„	milcu, šarar-širri ...	<i>king (judge), ?</i>
šilim, sallim (of Ass. origin)	„	šulmu, sulummu ...	<i>rest (completion, recompense), peace (alliance)</i>
342a. šagar, šagalum	𐎠𐎵 𐎶	malicu	<i>a king</i>
343. ci (cina), cicū	𐎠𐎶, 𐎠𐎶	itti (ittu), asru, kakkaru, mātu, irtsitu, saplu, asābu, anna, ema	<i>with, place, ground, country, earth, lower, a dwelling, on, about</i>
cizlukh ...	„	mascānu	<i>high place</i>
343a. utu ...	𐎠𐎶 𐎠𐎶	citim-sa	<i>below it (its lower part)</i>
343b. canlab ...	𐎠𐎶 𐎶𐎶	suluv, nidutu, terictu, asru, ramanu	<i>high, high place, extension, place, self</i>
343c. siten ...	𐎠𐎶 𐎶	malacu	<i>to rule</i>
344. durud ...	𐎠𐎶𐎶	carru	<i>fortress</i>
345. va (?), cicas (?)	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶	sū	<i>like (the same, ditto, repetition)</i>
346. cusi... ..	𐎠𐎶𐎵	?	?
347. sakkad ...	𐎠𐎶𐎵𐎶	cubsu, Nabiuv ...	<i>crown, the god Nebo</i>
348. lit, lat (lad)... ab u	𐎠𐎶 „ „	? arkhu	? <i>month</i>
349. cir (kir) ... ub libis... .. sem... ..	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶 „ „ „	cīru, tsurru ubbu labbu khalkhallatu ...	<i>plantation (?), bowels</i> ? <i>heart (interior)</i> <i>desire (?)</i>
350. metsi ..	𐎠𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	manzu	?

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
351. ? ...		ditanu ...	chamois (?)
351a. alim, sagira-cu'a-igīdu		Bilu, šarru, Beltu, mitanu, cušariccu	the god <i>Bel</i> , king, goddess <i>Beltis</i> , plague, ?
352. cis (kis) ...		cissatu ...	multitude
353. ner ...		sepu ...	foot (<i>basis</i>)
ne, pisim ...	"	emuku ...	deep
aric ...	"	nēru, pisimmu ...	yoke, ?
	"	namru ...	bright
354. tidnu ...		akharu ...	behind (<i>the west</i>)
355. liliš ...		lilišu ...	barrier (?)
356. zigarū ...		samū ...	heaven
357. sacan (?) ...		sacanu ...	to appoint
357. sadugacunu		na'idu, ublu, nakhagunmatu, parsu'hu, šašu, mūnu, selibbū	insect (?), worm, ?, flea, moth, worm, worm
dūgu ...	"	bircu, dābu, rikhu ...	knee, good, odour (or breath)
358. gingir ...		Istar ...	the goddess <i>Istar</i>
359. amar ...		buru, gannu ...	light (?), enclosure
zur (<i>of Ass. origin</i>)	"
360. sigisse ...		niku, taslu, ciribu ...	victim, prayer, offering
361. nim, num, nūenum (enuv)		saku, elamu, zibu ...	top, highland (<i>Elam</i>), wolf
	"	samū ...	heaven
	"	nakaru - sa - semiri, garru, zumbu	cutting by means of the diamond, ?, a fly
362. zum ...		napalu ...	to destroy

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
363. tum... ..		babalu	<i>to bring down (produce)</i>
364. lam (lav) ...		lammu	<i>a seat (?)</i>
365. nū		rabatsu	<i>to rest</i>
366. nā		udhalu (utalu) ...	<i>eclipse (setting)</i>
gud		rabatsu, nadu, mayalu	<i>to lie down, to settle, bed</i>
367. ul, dū, udbu- guddhu		cacabu	<i>star</i>
ru	„	elipu - sa - etsi, šumu, surru, calulu, ṭac- cabu, muttacbu	<i>ship of wood, ?, ?, ?, point* (?), pointer (?)</i>
368. cīr (kir) ...		šalkhu (?)	<i>citadel</i>
369. bam, ban, bav		mitpanu, kastu ...	<i>bow, bow</i>
370. dim, sitimmu		cina, summa, banu, episu, basū, sama- dhu, matsū	<i>like, thus, to form, to make, to be, ?, to find</i>
tum (tuv)	„	banu, kharatsu, khar- tsu	<i>to produce, to create, ob- scurity</i>
cim, gim (of Ass. origin)	„
	„	idinnu	?
371. sita		ricšu, patlulu ...	<i>bond, mixed (?)</i>
372. * ruv		cīrū	?
373.		?	?
374. mi, vi, gig, cu		tsalmu, eribu ...	<i>shade (black), sunset</i>
ge	„	musu	<i>night</i>
cuga	„		
375. šun		nardapu	<i>pursuit (?)</i>
gul (kul)	„	abatu	<i>to destroy</i>
	„	subtu, calu-sa-avili ...	<i>seat, whole of a man</i>

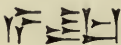




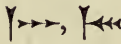

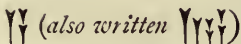






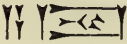


Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
376. dugud ... cab (Ass. value)	𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠	cabdu, maktu ...	heavy (much, honor), ?
	”		
377. gíg ...	𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠	martsu, šimmu, cibtu	sick, plague, affliction
378. din (tin) ... gal ...	𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠	baladhu ... bitu ...	life (family) house
	”		
379. ugun ...	𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠	akhzētu, Naná ...	?, the goddess Nana
380. mukh ...	𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠	mukhkhu, eli, banu, alidu	over, over, to create, to beget
381. caccul ...	𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠	kakkullu, namzitu ...	?, ?
382. man, in, nis bušur ... šar (Ass. value)	𐎠𐎠 ”	šaru ... samsu, esrā ...	king the sun, twenty
383. cus (cusu) ...	𐎠𐎠𐎠	pulu... ...	cattle
384. es ... esseb ... šin (Ass. value)	𐎠𐎠𐎠 ” ”	bitu ... salasā, Šinu ...	house thirty, the Moon
385. sanabi ...	𐎠𐎠𐎠	irbahā ...	forty
386. usu ...	𐎠𐎠	erib-samsi ...	sunset
387. nigin ...	𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠𐎠	cummu ...	the interior of the earth
388. lagar ...	𐎠𐎠	lagaru ...	?
389. cizlukh (?) ...	𐎠𐎠𐎠	mascanu ...	high
390. tul (dhul) ...	𐎠𐎠𐎠, 𐎠𐎠𐎠	bakhilu, ridu-sa-riduti, sadu	?, harem, hill
dul ...	”	catamu ...	to conceal
mul ...	”	mulu ...	?
durud ...	”	carru ...	fortress

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
391. cū		ellu, cašpu	high (noble, precious), silver (money)
391a. babbar ...		cašpu	silver
391b. guski ...		khuratsu	gold
392. mun ...		idlū	a hero
393. dun		idlu, dannu	hero, strong
sul	„	šulum	?
394. eša, ša ...		khamesserit, Istar, imnu	fifteen, the goddess Istar, right hand
395. pad (pat), kur (?) ...		šimtu, sipartu ...	plague, bill (account)
suk	„		
396. gam (gū) ...		išacu, lanu, kanduppi, musacniš, cubušu, kabu	to pour (?), a dwelling, a papyrus-scroll, subduer, a trampling, to speak
lus, gur ...			
397. *		Sign of a division	between words or sentences
398. *		do.; also a	contracted form of the number 9
399. cur (kur) ...		curu, sadu, elu, garu, nacaru, napakhu	land, mountain (the east), high, foreign, hostile, to dawn
mat (mad) ...	„	mātu, casadu ...	country, to conquer (acquire)
lat (lad), nat (nad), sat (sad)	„	mātu, sadu	country, mountain
ra'er ...	„		
400. ana		to root up
401. lis, dil (dul)		iddu * *	?









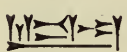

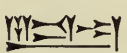
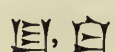
Phonetic Value (Accadian word.)	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
402. ud (utu, ut), par lakh... zal (śal), tam sam (u) zab, erim babar	 " " " " "	samsu, yumu, namaru, enu, nahru-sa-yumi, urru, pitsu, atsu samsu, śarru, ellu ... samsu ... yumu, immu, samsu tsābu, bibu ... tsit-samsi, namaru ...	<i>sun, day, to see, eye, dawning of day, light, white, to rise</i> <i>sun, king, high</i> <i>the sun</i> <i>the day, the day, the sun</i> <i>soldier (host)</i> <i>sunrise, to see</i>
402a. e ...		atsu, makhkhu, padu	<i>to rise (issue), mighty, sceptre</i>
402b. ukh (ukhu) (see 405)		cusu, ruhtu... ..	<i>?, poison (?)</i>
402c. zabar ...		šiparru	<i>copper (bronze)</i>
403. bir ... erim, lakh ... zab, śab (<i>Ass. values</i>)	 " "	nuru, namaru ... tsabbu	<i>light, to see</i> <i>soldier (host)</i>
403a. * * nus ...		pilu	<i>choice</i>
404. ? ...		niraru	<i>helper</i>
405. ukh ...		ruhtu	<i>poison (philtre)</i>
406. pi ... ā, tal, pi, me	 "	uznu me, giltanu	<i>ear</i> <i>water, drop</i>
407. 'ā, āh ...		giltanu	<i>drop of water</i>
408. sā, lib, šini ...		labbu	<i>heart (middle, within)</i>
408a. šini ...		kunkut [<i>or</i> kuntar] ...	<i>?</i>
409. pis ...		eru, aladu	<i>pregnant, begetting</i>
410. bir ...		saradhu	<i>paint (?)</i>
411. nanam ...		cinu	<i>established (firm)</i>


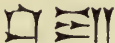











Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
412. gudu ...		ḡ	to set (end)
413. zib (šib, tsib)		zibbu	ḡ
414. khi, khig ...	(also written)	dhābu, cissatu, esiru	good, multitude, propitious (holy)
dhi, khā ...	„	cissatu-sa-same, bircu	legions of heaven, a knee
id, sar (šar-rab), šib (zib), dhum	„	... ...	a measure
dar, dhar ...	„	pallilu, Assuru ...	to mingle, the god Assur
sar, dūgu	„	cissatu, mādu, rabu,	multitude, much, great, great,
(See No. 357)		mukhudu, sutabū,	ḡ, ḡ, prosperity, powerful,
		dussu, nukhsu, pu-malu, nakhasu-sa-nukhsi	prosperer of prosperity
415. im ...		rukhu, rikhu, ramanu, palakhu, rarubatu	wind (air, tempest, cardinal point), breath, self, to worship, fear
sar ...	„	sāru, samu ...	brightness (sky), heaven
mir, muru ...	„	nahdu, irbu, Ram-manu	bright, rain, the Air-god
im ...	„	pulukhtu, emuku, zumru	fear, deep, body (person)
imi ...	„	samu, irtsitu, akhu, didu, sāru, zunnu, duppu	sky, earth, brother (ḡ), ḡ, brightness, rain, tablet (ḡ)
415a. latakḥ ...		uduntu-sa-rukhi ...	quantity of wind
416. kam (cam), kham		... ...	denotes ordinal numbers
416a. esses ...		ḡ	ḡ
417. ah (h, hi) ...	(in Persian inscriptions)	'umunu ...	small worm

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
418. akh, ikh, ukh, (ukhu)		uplu, kalmatu, pursu'u, umunu	worm, vermin, flea, small worm
lammubi ...	”	rukhu ...	distant
	”	nāpu ...	worm
419. bir ...		sapikhu ...	a destroyer
420. khar ...		semiru, esiru ...	diamond, bracelet
mur, ur, cin, kham	”	cirbu, khasu, zumru	centre, liver, body
420a. urus (=the god Bel in Cassite)		tirtu, tirtu-sa-khasē ...	body (form), ?
421. khus (khus')		khussu ...	beaten out (small gazelle)
rus ...	”	rusu ...	young gazelle, blue cloth
422. šukh, šukhar		cimmatu ...	family (household)
423. zun ...		mahdutu ...	many
424. ? ...		belatu ...	lady
425. ? ...		rabu, dannu ...	great, strong
426. zicara ...		samu ...	the sky
427. dis (tis), gi ...		ana, šarru, estinu ...	to, king, one
ana (Ass. value)	”		
428. lal ...		malu, madhu, sapacu, sakalu, ubburu-sa- amati, khizu, sapalu, etsilu, šaradu-sa- cipratu, šanaku, cima, tartsu, callu, ensu	to fill, to fall (?), to pour out, to weigh (pay), crossing of the sea, ?, under (below), idle (?), ?, chain, like, facing (in the time of), to restrain, sick
nas, lū ...	”	sakalu, tsabatu, tsim- du, nīru, anīru	to weigh, to seize, yoke, yoke, yoke
429. lal, ū ...		sukalulu ...	to equal (reach)

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
430. usar... ..		settu	bank
431. ucu		labnu	brick
432. nanga		nagu (<i>of Acc. origin</i>)	a district
433. lalu		libbātu	brickwork
434. me		kulu, kālu, tamtsu, zīcaru, takhatsu, dūtu, meh, samu	assembly, to assemble, mass, man, battle, ?, 100, sky, sign of the plural
isip, sib (sip)	„	ramcu	herd
435. mes (mis)		mahdutu, libbu	many, heart, sign of the plural
436. kas, ili		sinu, sanu	two, repetition (<i>ditto</i>)
min... ..	„		
437. 'a (<i>forms participles in Acc.</i>)	 (also written )	me, abu, 'ablu	water, father, son
pur	„	nahru	river
dur	„	labacu	?
it	„	nāku	pure (<i>sacrifice</i>)
ga, e	„	rakipu	?
437a. eba		melu	flood
437b. ara... ..		milcu	king (or crocodile)
437c. ir		dimtu, calū naccalu, unninnu	a pile, complete vessel, ?
437d. aria		nahru	river
438. ai		abu	father
439. ?		iddu... ..	bitumen
440. kurnun		Tasmitu	the goddess Tasmit (<i>wife of Nebo</i>)
441. za (tsa)		arbu, ci, atta	four, like, thou


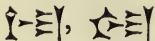
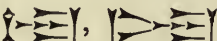












Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
441 ^a . uknu ...		ibbu... 	<i>white</i>
442. kha		nunu, ranu, simru, nabu, khalaku	<i>fish, ?, ?, to proclaim, to divide (destroy)</i>
'a, ua ...	„	Cū'a... 	<i>Merodach's oracle</i>
443. gug (guk) ...		śamtu 	<i>blue</i>
444. zakh ...		? 	?
444. ner ...		nēr	<i>measure or space of six hundred</i>
445. dar, ara ...		? 	80
446. essa... ...		salsatu 	<i>three</i>
446 ^a . gar or sā ...		ribu	<i>a fathom</i>
446 ^b . gi (?) ...		kanu... 	<i>a cane (measure)</i>
447. sana, sa ...		irbu, ribu, nitu ...	<i>four, a quarter, ?</i>
irba (Ass. value)	„		
gar	„	episu, sacanu, saracu, girū, naśakhu-sa- tirti, rakhatsu, zaltu, nūru, khamdhu, gamalu, maśakhu, garru, sēmu, nitu, acalu, cumuru, su- cunnu, eristu	<i>to make (do), to dwell, to furnish, hostile, removal of body, to inundate, battle, light, speedy, to benefit, removal, food, obedient, ?, food, ?, fortress, bride (?)</i>
sā	„	?, mala, nasu ...	<i>a measure (a quart), as many as, to lift up</i>
448. śa, para ...		khamša 	<i>five</i>
ya, i ...	„	nahdu 	<i>glorious</i>
449. as		sisšu 	<i>six</i>
450. sisna ...		śibu	<i>seven</i>
451. ?		tisu	<i>nine</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
452. nin		allatu	wife
453. ?		sumelu	the left hand
454. esseb		sarru	king
455. duk, tuc (tug) dū		tucu, isu, akhazu, si- mū, zarakhu, tsa- maru	to have, to have, to possess, to place, to rise, to rise (of stars)
456. ur		khamamu, etsidu, na- raru, aruru, khazu	heat (celestial sphere), to hew (?), to burn, burnt, ?
457. sussana		sussanu	one-third
457a. gigim		ecimmu	demon
458. sanibi		sinibu	two-thirds (forty)
459. utuk		uduccu	spirit
460. kigušili, parap		parapu	five-sixths
461. mascim		mascimmu	a demon
462. cu		usibu, subtu, marcašu, ina, ana, rubū, akru, tucultu	to sit down, seat, bondage, in, to, prince, precious, service
iputugulacu	”	tucultu, nukhu, zacaru	service, rest, to record
dur, pī, tul ...	”	dhemu	law
us	”	cemu	clothes
zi	”	nadu, tsubatu ...	to place, clothes
tū	”	tucullu	trust (service)
se	”		
tus (dus), khun, seba, mugu, ipu- tugulacu	”	nasu-sa-eni, mušaru, dū, tsillu, mulū, succu, sa-subat-apzi	raising of the eyes, inscription, ?, side, ascent (?), booth, seat of the underworld

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
463. gil, khap (khab), gur (gu), cir, (kir, gir), rim, girim, gar, zam, mik, lagab		lagabu ?	
	„	racasu, pukhkhuru, gararu-sa-nisi, še- curu, dubutu, ba- halu, bihisu	<i>to bind, gathering, tumult of men, enclosing, ?, to fear (?), ?</i>
463a. puda (gidda)		aricu, ruku	<i>long, distant</i>
464. zar (tsar, šar)		? ?	
465. umuna ...		alapu	<i>a thousand "festival" (Lenormant)</i>
466. zarip ...		? ?	
467. uh, ua ...		rubtsu, cabasu, pi- kannu	<i>flock, sheep</i>
468. ?		taccabu ?	
469. suk umun	 „	tsutsu khammu	<i>aquatic plant (plant, marsh) heat (zone)</i>
470. pu pur (See No. 223)	 „	tsutsu pūru, muspalu	<i>pool (marsh) pool (?), low ground</i>
471. bul		? ?	
472. ?		?	<i>a cornfield (?)</i>
473. ?		? ?	
474. cu (?) or sāgar (?)		khusukhkhū	<i>famine</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
475. sū		zirku	<i>a bucket</i>
476. gur		apšu	<i>running water</i>
zicuv	„	samū	<i>heaven</i>
477. ?		?	?
478. ?		iddu (<i>see No. 439</i>) ...	<i>bitumen</i>
479. ?		narcabtu	<i>chariot</i>
480. ?		pagru	<i>corpse</i>
481. nigin	 (<i>See No. 463</i>)	napkharu, pakharu, śakharu, nagarruru, tsai'idu, tsadu-sa- lavē, pasaru, epusu, racašu	<i>collection, to collect, to surround, tumultuous assembly, hunter, hunter of the neighbourhood, to explain, to make, to bind</i>
ilammi	„		
481a. cilidagal ...		?	<i>library</i>
482. ?		*	<i>such an one (so and so)</i>
483. ip (ib, ibbi)... dar daruv uras... ..	 „ „ „	banu, ligittu, tupuktu nibittu, gisru ... izkhu sa-issik-icribi, baru, ramcu, urasu, acmu, ligittu, nibittu	<i>to create, log (measure), race name, strong</i> ? <i>who hears prayers, ?, a herd,</i> <i>?, log, name</i>
484. lu dib (dip)	 „	tsini, cirru dibbu, lavu, etiku, tsabatu, titsbatu, tamkhu	<i>flocks, sheep</i> <i>tablet, tablet, to cross, to seize, seizure, hold</i>
udu, dū	„	immiru, dassu ...	<i>lamb, gazelle</i>
u, sib (sip)	„		
guccal	„	guccallu	?
	„	cavu, bahu, garru ...	<i>to burn (?), chaos, food</i>

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
485. ki, kin (cin)	𒂗, 𒂗𒂗, 𒂗	turtu, sipru, pāru, sitehu, senikhu, amaru	dove(?), writing (explanation), ?, ?, ?, messenger
486. sak, sik ... śik, ukh ... mut (?) ...	𒂗𒂗𒂗 ,, ,,	saradu supātu, sipatu ...	paint cloth, stuff
487. ? ...	𒂗𒂗𒂗𒂗, 𒂗𒂗𒂗𒂗		plank
488. sis ... busus (Ass. value)	𒂗𒂗𒂗 𒂗𒂗𒂗 ,,	pasāsu ... damamu ...	to extend (?) to perish
489. ? ...	𒂗𒂗𒂗 𒂗𒂗𒂗	tur-sipri ...	librarian (scribe)
490. dar (dara) ...	𒂗𒂗𒂗	dahmu ...	?
491. munsub ...	𒂗𒂗𒂗 𒂗𒂗𒂗	khir-tū ...	?
492. gur ...	𒂗𒂗𒂗 𒂗𒂗𒂗𒂗𒂗	carū ...	?
493. erin ...	𒂗𒂗𒂗 𒂗𒂗𒂗	erinu ...	cedar (?)
494. lig (lik) ... tas (das) ... lis ... ur (Ass. value)	𒂗𒂗 ,, ,, ,,	calbu, pultu, baltu, uru nisu (?), nacaru ... nesu ...	dog, ?, ?, lion man, enemy lion
495. dhu ... al ...	𒂗𒂗𒂗 ,,	cibu, alacu ... pāsu, apasu, sundu, rucdu	mass (body, weight), to go ?, ?, ?, ?
496. śal, rak ... kal (gal), mu- rub mak, muk ...	𒂗𒂗, 𒂗𒂗𒂗 ,, ,,	nestu, uru ... uru ... muccu ...	a woman, a city a city a building
496a. murub ...	𒂗𒂗 𒂗𒂗	uru ...	a city
496b. murub ...	𒂗𒂗 𒂗𒂗	pū, uśukhu ...	mouth, ?

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
497. gar		nan * *	?
498. nin, ni, mak...		beltu, rubatu ...	<i>lady; princess</i>
499. dam (dav) ...		assatu, allatu, [mutu]	<i>woman, wife, [husband]</i>
500. gu		kā, ilu-sa-napkhari, mātu, pānu	?, <i>god of the world, land, face</i>
501. ?		?	?
502. tsu, tsum, rak, ri, khal (khil)		?	?
503. nik (nig) ...		?	?
504. i		?	?
505. el (il) ... (See No. 211)	 ”	śikhapcu, ellu, bibu teliltu	?, <i>high</i> (?), ? <i>hymn</i>
506. lum, khum ...		unnubu	?
507. mun, mur, ucu		labinu, libittu, malgu, Śivannu	<i>brick, brickwork, brick, the month Sivan</i>
508. ?		ussusu	<i>foundation</i>
509. su, mastenu		baru, eribu, nikhappu, lēmu, śakhpu, asaru, śikhu, caramu, adaru, khisu, cissatu	?, <i>to set</i> , ?, ?, <i>overthrow</i> , a <i>place</i> (?), <i>plague</i> , a vine- <i>yard</i> (?), <i>darkness</i> (?), ?, <i>multitude</i>
essā... ..	”	sepu... ..	<i>a foot</i>
su	”	mastenu	<i>mischief</i>
dhiv, sumasdin	”	essutu	<i>change (time)</i>
510. śik (sik, sig)		siktu, matsu, mātu, ensu, nadkhu, śakhpu	?, <i>to find</i> (?), <i>country</i> , <i>sick</i> , <i>fragment</i> , <i>overthrow</i>
510a. ?		?	“ <i>a sixtieth</i> ” (Oppert)

Phonetic Value (Accadian word).	Cuneiform Character.	Assyrian rendering.	Meaning.
511. pis ... cis ... * mis ...	III 𐎶 ,, ,,	khumtsiru ... pešu... cisttu ...	? ? <i>jungle</i>
512. ? ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	pulukhtu ...	<i>fear (worship)</i>
513. gibil ... cibir ...	𐎶 𐎶 ,,	kilutu ... sarapu, makiddu ...	<i>a burning</i> <i>to burn, a burning</i>
514. en ...	𐎶 𐎶	siptu ...	<i>lip (paragraph, incantation)</i>
515. isi, šulsa, su- khul sukhub ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 ,,	šūppatu ...	?,
516. sutul, sudun	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	nīru ...	<i>yoke</i>
517. ? ...	𐎶 𐎶	isatu...	<i>fire</i>
518. khul ... ucus ... bibra ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 ,, ,,	khidutu ... cissu, padu ... bibru, nigu ...	<i>sin</i> <i>multitude, ?</i> <i>joy (?), authority</i>
519. dhul ...	𐎶 𐎶	? ...	?
520. šik ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	? ...	?
521. sikka ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	atudu ...	<i>he-goat</i>
522. ? ...	𐎶 𐎶	? ..	?

N.B.—A Star (*) signifies that one or more characters have been lost by a fracture of the tablet.
Khi, a value of No. 180, has been accidentally omitted.



The following is a list of the characters which express the open or simple syllables of the Assyrian alphabet. The beginner is advised to commit it to memory before advancing further in the study of the language. The letters of the Hebrew alphabet are added in order to explain the transliteration adopted for Assyrian sounds.

2	N, a, á, ha	𐎠	
𐎡	b.	𐎠𐎡 ab, 𐎠𐎢 ib, 𐎠𐎣 ub.	𐎠𐎡 ba, 𐎠𐎢 bi, 𐎠𐎣 bu, 𐎠𐎤 be. 𐎠𐎥 pa, 𐎠𐎦 pi, 𐎠𐎧 or 𐎠𐎨 pu.
𐎢	p.		
𐎣	g.	𐎠𐎣 ag, 𐎠𐎤 ig, 𐎠𐎥 ug.	𐎠𐎣 ga, 𐎠𐎤 gi, 𐎠𐎥 gu, 𐎠𐎦 ge. 𐎠𐎧 ca, 𐎠𐎨 ci, 𐎠𐎩 cu. 𐎠𐎪 ka, 𐎠𐎫 ki, 𐎠𐎬 ku.
𐎤	c.		
𐎥	k.		
𐎦	d.	𐎠𐎦 ad, 𐎠𐎧 id, 𐎠𐎨 ud.	𐎠𐎦 da, 𐎠𐎧 di, 𐎠𐎨 du, 𐎠𐎩 de. 𐎠𐎪 dha, 𐎠𐎫 or 𐎠𐎬 dhi, 𐎠𐎭 dhu, 𐎠𐎮 dhe. 𐎠𐎯 ta, 𐎠𐎰 ti, 𐎠𐎱 tu, 𐎠𐎲 te.
𐎧	dh.		
𐎨	t.		
𐎩	h.	𐎠𐎩 ah, hi, h, 𐎠𐎪 uh.	
𐎪	u, v.	𐎠𐎪 hu, ú, 𐎠𐎫 u, 𐎠𐎬 va, u.	See also m.
𐎫	z.	𐎠𐎫 az, 𐎠𐎬 iz, 𐎠𐎭 uz.	𐎠𐎫 za, 𐎠𐎬 zi, 𐎠𐎭 zu. 𐎠𐎮 śa, 𐎠𐎯 śi, 𐎠𐎰 śu. 𐎠𐎱 tsa, 𐎠𐎲 tsi, 𐎠𐎳 tsu.
𐎬	ś.		
𐎭	ts.		
𐎮	kh.	𐎠𐎮 akh, 𐎠𐎯 ikh and ukh, 𐎠𐎰 ukh; 𐎠𐎱 kha, 𐎠𐎲 khi, 𐎠𐎳 khu.	
𐎯	i.	𐎠𐎯 i, 'i.	
𐎰	l.	𐎠𐎰 al, 𐎠𐎱 il, 𐎠𐎲 ul, 𐎠𐎳 el; 𐎠𐎴 la, 𐎠𐎵 li, 𐎠𐎶 or 𐎠𐎷 lu.	

𐎠 𐎡, *m*, also *v*. 𐎢𐎣 {*am*,
𐎢𐎣 {*av*, 𐎤𐎥 {*im*,
𐎤𐎥 {*iv*, 𐎦𐎧𐎨 {*um*;
𐎦𐎧𐎨 {*uv*; | 𐎩 or 𐎪𐎫 {*ma*,
𐎩 or 𐎪𐎫 {*va*, 𐎬𐎭 {*mi*,
𐎬𐎭 {*vi*, 𐎮𐎯 {*mu*,
𐎮𐎯 {*vu*,
𐎰 {*me*,
𐎰 {*ve*.

𐎱, *n*. 𐎲𐎳 *an*, 𐎴𐎵 or 𐎶𐎷𐎸 *in*, | 𐎹𐎺 *na*, 𐎻𐎼 *ni*, 𐎽𐎿 *nu*, 𐎿𐏀𐏁 *ne*.
𐏂𐏃𐏄 *un*, 𐏅𐏆 *en*.

𐏇, *e*. 𐏈𐏉.

𐏊, *r*. 𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎 *ar*, 𐏏𐏐 *ir*, 𐏑𐏒 or | 𐏓𐏔 *ra*, 𐏕𐏖𐏗 *ri*, 𐏘𐏙 or 𐏚𐏛 *ru*.
𐏜𐏝 *ur*.

𐏞, *š*. 𐏟 or 𐏠𐏡 *as*, 𐏢𐏣 *is*, 𐏤𐏥 *us*, | 𐏦 or 𐏧𐏨 *sa*, 𐏩𐏪 *si*, 𐏬 or 𐏭 *su*,
𐏮𐏯 *es*. 𐏰 or 𐏱𐏲 *se*.

Diphthongs :—𐏳𐏴 *ai* (*aya*), 𐏵𐏶 *ya* (*ia*).

An ideograph is often indicated by a *phonetic complement* which gives the first or last syllable of the Assyrian word which is to be read. Thus 𐎶𐎷𐎸 is to be rendered by some part (according to the context) of the aorist *acsud* "I acquired."

Three main rules to be observed in selecting the value of a character are (1) that that power is to be chosen, the first or last consonant of which is the same as the consonant which ends the preceding syllable or begins the next; (2) that no Assyrian word, as a general rule, ought to contain more than three radical letters; and (3) that values consisting only of a consonant and a vowel are to be preferred to those in which the vowel is enclosed between two consonants.

An open syllable (that is, one which begins with a vowel) only exceptionally follows a character which terminates in a consonant; and all words end with the line. Determinative Prefixes (D.P.) are a great assistance to the reader. These are unpronounced ideographs which are always set before certain classes of persons and objects; so that their presence enables us to tell with certainty the nature of the following word. There are also Determinative Affixes (D.A.) which serve the same purpose.

The determinative prefixes and affixes are as follows :

PREFIXES :—

→| (ilu)	denotes a god or goddess.
| or →→→→	„ a man.
♀-	„ a woman.
→→| or →→→| (âlu)	„ a city or town.
→→ (matu)	„ a country.
→→ → (nahru)	„ a river.
→→→ or →→→ (bîtu)	„ a house.
→→→ (rukhu)	„ wind, or point of the compass.
→→→ (tulu)	„ a mound.
→→→ (abnu)	„ a stone.
→→→ (illu)	„ a metal.
→→ (etsu)	„ tree or wood.

PREFIXES :—

→→→ (kanu)	denotes grass, reeds, &c.
→→→ (imîru)	„ animal.
→→→ (itsturu)	„ a bird.
→→→	„ an insect.
→→→	„ an official or class of persons.
→→ (bilu)	„ a ruler.
→→→ (seru)	„ a limb or body.
→→→ or →→→ (arkhu)	„ a month.
→→→ (lubustu)	„ clothing.
→→→→ (cacabu) or →→→	„ a star.

AFFIXES :—

→→→	denotes the plural.
→→	„ the dual.
→→→	„ an ordinal number.

AFFIXES :—

→→→ (irtsitu)	denotes a place.
→→→ (itsturu)	„ a bird.



THE NOUNS.

Nouns substantive and adjective do not differ in form in Assyrian.

The adjective always follows its substantive, and has neither comparative nor superlative.

Nouns are of two genders, masculine and feminine, and abstract nouns take the feminine form. Many words are both masculine and feminine, and may take the terminations of both genders.

There are two numbers, singular and plural; and a dual is found in the case of those nouns which denote doubles, like "the eyes." Adjectives as well as substantives admit the dual form.

There are three cases, the nominative, ending in *-u*; the genitive, ending in *-i*; and the accusative, ending in *-a*; but great laxity prevails in the use of these forms.

The case-terminations have a final *m* (or *v*), termed the *mim*mation. This was usually dropped in the later Assyrian inscriptions, though the Babylonian dialect preserved it to the last.

When one substantive governs another, the governing noun loses the case-endings (and *mim*mation), and the governed noun which immediately follows commonly assumes the termination of the genitive. Thus *bi*l is "lord," but *bi*l *nuri*, "lord of light."

The feminine singular changes the *u* of the nominative masculine into *-ātu*, *-ātu*, and *-itu* (or *ētu*). The last two forms (*ātu* and *itu*) might elide the vowel, unless the root is a "surd" one, like *šar*, when the final letter is doubled, producing *šarrātu*, "queen." In the plural the feminine ending became *-ātu* and *-itu* or *-ētu*.

The oldest form of the plural masculine was in *-ānu*, which was originally used for both genders. We also find traces of a reduplicated plural, like *māmi*, "waters," and of a plural in *-ānu*, like *dilānu*, "buckets." Another form of the plural masculine was in *-ātu* (carefully to be distinguished from the feminine singular in *-ātu*). This is the form of the masculine plural adopted by all adjectives. The most common termination of the masculine plural was in *-e* or *-i*. These plurals are in many cases indistinguishable from the genitive case of the singular. The ending of the dual was *ā*.

There is a curious plural in *-tan*, which combines the feminine and masculine terminations. It expresses a *collection* of anything, e.g., *e-bir-tā-an*, "a ford."

PARADIGMS OF NOUNS.

<i>The Characters to be transliterated by the Student.</i>			<i>The Characters to be added by the Student.</i>		
<i>Masculines :—</i>					
<i>Sing. Nom. ...</i>	 (na - ci - ru)	<i>an enemy</i>	mu-ša-ru (<i>Nos.</i> 23, 116, 22).	<i>an inscription</i>	
„ <i>Gen. ...</i>		...	mu-ša-ri ... ..		...
„ <i>Acc. ...</i>		...	mu-ša-ra ... ..		...
<i>Plural</i>		...	mu-ša-rē <i>or</i> mu-ša-ri		...
<i>Sing. Construct. state</i>		...	mu-šar ... ..		...
<i>Sing. Nom. ...</i>	 (na - akh - lu)	<i>a brook</i>	šar-ru (<i>Nos.</i> 193, 22)	<i>a king</i>	
„ <i>Gen. ...</i>		...	šar-ri ... ..		...
„ <i>Acc. ...</i>		...	šar-ra ... ..		...
<i>Plural</i>		...	šar-ri ... ..		...
<i>Sing. Construct. state</i>		...	šar ... ..		...
<i>Sing. Nom. ...</i>	 (zic - ru)	<i>record</i>	nac-lu (<i>Nos.</i> 57, 484)	<i>complete</i>	
„ <i>Gen. ...</i>		...	nac-li ... ..		...
„ <i>Acc. ...</i>		...	nac-la ... ..		...
<i>Plural Nom. ...</i>		...	nac-lu-tu ... ..		...
„ <i>Gen. ...</i>		...	nac-lu-ti ... ..		...
„ <i>Acc. ...</i>		...	nac-lu-ta ... ..		...

The Characters to be transliterated by the Student.			The Characters to be added by the Student.		
<i>Masculines :—</i>					
<i>Construct. Sing.</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	<i>record</i>	na-cal	<i>complete</i>	
<i>Construct. Pl...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	...	nac-lu ut... ..	...
<i>Sing. Nom. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	<i>fortress</i>	khar-su	<i>a forest</i>	
„ <i>Gen. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	...	khar-si ... ..	...
„ <i>Acc. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	...	khar-sa ... ..	...
<i>Plural Nom. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 [or 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵]	...	khar-sā-nu [or khar-sa-a-nu]	...	
„ <i>Gen. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	...	khar-sā-ni ... ..	...
„ <i>Acc. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	...	khar-sā-na' ... ..	...
<i>Construct. Sing.</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	...	kha-ra-as... ..	...
<i>Construct. Pl...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	...	khar-sā-an ... ..	...
<i>Feminines :—</i>					
<i>Sing. Nom. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	<i>a lady</i>	'i-lā-tu	<i>goddess</i>	
„ <i>Gen. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	...	'i-lā-ti ... ..	...
„ <i>Acc. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	...	'i-lā-ta ... ..	...
<i>Plural Nom. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 [or 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵]	...	'i-lā-a tu [or 'i-lā-tu]	...	
„ <i>Gen. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 [or 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵]	...	'i-la-a-ti [or 'i-la-a-te]	...	
„ <i>Acc. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	...	'i-la-a-ta ... ..	...

The Characters to be transliterated by the Student.			The Characters to be added by the Student.	
Feminines :—				
Construct. Sing.	𐎶 𐎶𐎵	a lady	'l-lāt... ..	goddess
Construct. Pl.	𐎶 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	...	'i-la-a-at ... ..	...
Sing. Nom. ...	𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶	...	'il-tu ... ..	...
„ Gen. ...	𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶	...	'il-ti ... ..	...
„ Acc. ...	𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	...	'il-ta ... ..	...
Plural	as before	...	as before	...
Sing. Nom. ...	𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶	...	'i-lī-tu ... ..	...
„ Gen. ...	𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶	...	'i-lī-ti ... ..	...
„ Acc. ...	𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	...	'i-lī-ta ... ..	...
Plural Nom. ...	𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶	...	'i-li-e-tu ['ilētu] ...	...
„ Gen. ...	𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 [or 𐎶𐎵𐎶]	...	'i-li-e-ti [or 'i-li-e-te]	...
„ Acc. ...	𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶	...	'i-li-e-ta ... ..	...
Construct. Sing.	𐎶 𐎶𐎵	...	'i-lit ... ..	...
Construct. Pl....	𐎶 𐎶𐎵	...	'i-lit... ..	...
Another Plural Noun	𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶	...	'i-li-i-tu ... ..	...
	or 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵	...	or 'i-lī-tu 𐎶𐎵, 𐎶𐎵	...

<i>The Characters to be transliterated by the Student.</i>			<i>The Characters to be added by the Student.</i>		
<i>Feminines :—</i>					
<i>Sing. Nom. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶	<i>tongue</i>	'um-mu... ..	<i>mother</i>	
„ <i>Gen. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶	...	'um-mi ... ..	...
„ <i>Acc. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶	...	'um-ma... ..	...
<i>Plural Nom. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	...	'um-ma-a-tu [ummātu]	...	
„ <i>Gen. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	...	'um-ma-a-ti ... ..	...
„ <i>Acc. ...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	...	'um-ma-a-ta ... ..	...
<i>Construct. Sing.</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶	...	'um ... ..	...
<i>Construct. Pl...</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	...	'um-ma-a-at ... ..	...
<i>Dual :—</i>					
(<i>Nom., Gen., Acc.</i>)	𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	<i>the two hands</i>	'uz-na-a ('uznā)	<i>the two ears</i>	
	or 𐎶𐎶𐎶		se-pa-a (sepa)	<i>the two feet</i>	



Nouns to be written in Assyrian characters, and declined :—

Plural.

cu-du-du (<i>Nos.</i> 462, 212, 212)	<i>carbuncle</i>	(cu-du-de) (<i>Nos.</i> 462, 212, 342)
da-rum-mu (289, 11, 23) ...	<i>a dwelling</i>	(da-rum-mi and da-rum-me) (289, 11, 374 or 434)
ga-ru (227, 22)	<i>enemy</i>	(gari and ga-ri-e) (227, 83)
di-ku (342, 209)	<i>soldier</i>	(di-ku-tu) (342, 209, 60)
ci-su-du (343, 317, 212) ...	<i>captive</i>	(ci-sü-du-tu) (343, 317, 212, 60)
dan-nu (241, 24)	<i>strong</i>	(dan-nu-tu) (241, 24, 60)
dup-pu (174, 321)	<i>tablet</i>	(dup-pa-a-nu) (174, 222, 437, 24)
e-mu-ku (239, 23, 209) ...	<i>deep power</i>	(e-mu-ka-a-nu) (239, 23, 20, 437, 24)
ri-su	<i>head</i>	(ri-sa-a-nu)
ci-sid-tu	<i>spoils</i>	(ci-si-da-a-tu)
i-sä-tu	<i>fire</i>	(i-sa-a-tu)
pul-khä-tu or pu-lukh-tu ...	<i>fear</i>	(pul-kha-a-tu)
cimmä-tu or cim-tu	<i>family</i>	(cim-ma-a-tu)
e-li-ni-tu	<i>high</i>	(e-li-nē-tu)
makh-ri-tu or ma-khir-tu ...	<i>former</i>	(makh-ra-a-tu)
gar-ru... ..	<i>expedition</i>	(gar-ri-tu or gar-ri-i-tu)
ag-gul-lu	<i>wagon</i>	(ag-gul-la-a-tu)
ap-pa-ru	<i>a marsh</i>	(ap-pa-ra-a-te)
ba-bu... ..	<i>a gate</i>	(ba-ba-a-tu)

THE NUMERALS.

The cardinals have two forms, masculine and feminine; but from 3 to 10 the feminine form is used for the masculine, and the masculine form for the feminine.

When the numerals are expressed in symbols ¶ signifies "one," ¶¶ "two," and so on. < stands for 10, <¶ for 11, << for 20, &c. ¶- is 100, and <¶- (= 10 × 100) is 1000.

The cardinals are denoted by adding ✠ to the ordinal; thus ¶ ✠ is "first."





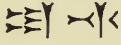


Sixty was the mathematical unit: the single wedge (¶) accordingly stands for the *soṣṣ*, or *sixty*, as well as for *one*. In fractions it is the understood denominator; thus, ¶¶ <<< (3.30) is $3\frac{30}{60}$, i.e. $3\frac{1}{2}$.

TABLE OF CARDINAL AND ORDINAL NUMBERS.

		<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	
1	= ¶ (or >)	a-kha-du, e-du ... es-tin, eš-ta-a-nu ...	i-khi-it ... ikh-tu	<i>First</i> = makh-ru, ris-ta-a-nu
2	= ¶¶	sa-ni-e, sa-nu-'u, si-nu-'u	sa-ne-tu ...	<i>Second</i> = san-nu (<i>fem.</i> sa-nu-tu)
3	= ¶¶¶	sal-sa-tu ...	sal-su ...	<i>Third</i> = sal-sa-ai (<i>fem.</i> sa-li-is-tu)
4	= ¶¶¶	ir-bit-tu, ri-ba-a-tu ...	ar-ba-'i, ir-ba'i ...	<i>Fourth</i> = ri-bu
5	= ¶¶¶	kha-mis-tu, kha-mil-tu	kham-sa, kha-an-si ...	<i>Fifth</i> = kha-an-su
6	= ¶¶¶	si-sa-tu ...	sis-sa, sis-si ...	<i>Sixth</i> = [? sis-su]
7	= ¶¶¶	si-bit-tu, śi-bi-tu ...	śi-ba ...	<i>Seventh</i> = śi-bu-'u, śa-bi-tu
8	= ¶¶¶	[sam-na-tu] ...	sam-na ...	<i>Eighth</i> = [? śu-ma-nu]
9	= ¶¶¶	[ti-sit-tu] ...	[ti-is-'a] ...	<i>Ninth</i> = [ti-su-'u]
10	= <	'e-sir-tu, 'es-e-rit, 'es-rit	'es-ru ...	<i>Tenth</i> = ['es-ru]
11	= <¶	[estinesru ?] ...		

THE PRONOUNS.

THE PERSONAL PRONOUNS:—

1. <i>Sing.</i>	 or 	anacu... .. = <i>I</i>
„	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cuneiform 1} \\ \text{Cuneiform 2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{yāti} \\ \text{yātima} \end{array} \right\} = \textit{I}$
<i>Plural</i>		a-[nakh?]-ni = <i>we</i>
2. <i>Sing. Masc.</i> ...		atta = <i>thou</i>
„ <i>Fem.</i> ...		atti = <i>thou</i>
<i>Com. Gend.</i> ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cuneiform 1} \\ \text{Cuneiform 2} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{cātu} \\ \text{cāta} \end{array} \right\} = \textit{thou}$
<i>Plural, Masc.</i> ...		attunu = <i>you</i>
„ <i>Fem.</i> ...		[at-ti-na] = <i>you</i>
3. <i>Sing. Masc.</i> ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cuneiform 1} \\ \text{Cuneiform 2} \end{array} \right.$	sū = <i>he, it, him</i>
<i>Fem.</i> ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cuneiform 1} \\ \text{Cuneiform 2} \end{array} \right.$	sī = <i>she, it, her</i>
<i>Plural, Masc.</i> ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cuneiform 1} \\ \text{Cuneiform 2} \\ \text{Cuneiform 3} \\ \text{Cuneiform 4} \\ \text{Cuneiform 5} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sūnu} \\ \text{sun} \\ \text{sunūtu} \\ \text{sunūti} \\ \text{sunūt} \end{array} \right\} = \textit{they, them}$
„ <i>Fem.</i> ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Cuneiform 1} \\ \text{Cuneiform 2} \\ \text{Cuneiform 3} \end{array} \right.$	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{sina} \\ \text{sin} \\ \text{sināti} \end{array} \right\} = \textit{they, them}$

Yā-ti (*yā-ti-ma*) and *cātu* (*cā-ta*) are more substantival in their use than the other forms of the first two personal pronouns, and are generally met with as the first words of a sentence. Besides *yā-ti* we also find $\Xi\Xi\Upsilon\Upsilon$ $\langle\Upsilon\rangle$ - *yā-si* and $\Upsilon\Upsilon$ $\Upsilon\Upsilon$ $\langle\Upsilon\rangle$ - *ai-si*.

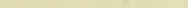
The Possessive Pronouns are suffixed to the Nouns and Verbs. The following is a list of them :—

POSSESSIVE PRONOUN AFFIXES OF THE NOUN.

1. Sing. Com. Gend.	$\Xi\Xi\Upsilon\Upsilon$, $\Upsilon\Upsilon$	ya, ā = <i>my</i> ; also i, as $\Upsilon\Upsilon$ Ξ to be read 'āb-i, <i>my father</i>
Plural „	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Xi\Xi\Upsilon\Upsilon \\ \Upsilon\Upsilon \end{array} \right.$	ni } = <i>our</i> nu }
2. Sing. Masc. ...	$\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon$	ca, also -c ... = <i>thy</i>
„ Fem. ...	$\Upsilon\Upsilon$	ci = <i>thy</i>
Plural, Masc. ...	$\Xi\Xi\Upsilon\Upsilon$ $\Upsilon\Upsilon$	cunu, also cun = <i>'your</i>
„ Fem. ...	$[\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon]$	[cina] = <i>your</i>
3. Sing. Masc. ...	$\Xi\Xi\Upsilon$	su, also -s ... = <i>his, its</i>
„ Fem. ...	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \Upsilon\Upsilon \\ \Upsilon\Upsilon \end{array} \right.$	sa } = <i>her, its</i> si }
Plural, Masc. ...	$\Xi\Xi\Upsilon\Upsilon$ $\Upsilon\Upsilon$	sunu, also sun = <i>their</i>
„ Fem. ...	$\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon\Upsilon$	sina, also sin... = <i>their</i>

Ya and *ā* were used as the pronoun suffix of the first person if the noun terminated in a vowel, *i* if it terminated in a consonant.

When the noun ends in *d*, *dh*, *t*, *s*, *ś*, *z*, or *ts*, the third person suffix becomes *śu*, *ša*, &c., as *khi-ri-it-śu* “its ditch,” *biś-śu* “his house.” The last letter of the noun is very frequently assimilated to the *ś* of the suffix, as *khi-ri-iś-śu*, *biś-su*; and then the reduplication may be dropped, so that we get *khi-ri-śu*, *bi-śu*.

When the accent fell on the last vowel of the noun to which the possessive pronoun was suffixed, the initial consonant of the second and third pronoun suffixes were often doubled, as  *cir-bu-us-su* "its interior," for *cirbû-su*.

1.	<i>Sing.</i>	-anni, -inni, -nni, -ni <i>Plural</i>	-annini, -annu, -nini, -nu
2.	„ <i>Masc.</i>	-acca, -icca, -cca, -ca, -c ...	„	-accunu, -accun, -cunu, -cun
2.	„ <i>Fem.</i>	-acci, -icci, -cci, -ci ...	„	-accina, -accin, -cina, -cin
3.	„ <i>Masc.</i>	-assu, -issu, -su, -s ...	„	-assunuti, -assunu, -assun, -sunutu (v), -sunuti (v), -sunuta (v), -sunu, -sun
3.	„ <i>Fem.</i>	-assi, -assa, -ssa, -ssi, -sa, -si ...	„	-assinati, -assina, -assin, -sinatu (v), sinati (v), -sinata (v), -sina, -sin

Besides *-cunu*, we also find $\text{𐎠𐎢𐎵} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎴} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎴}$ *cu-nu-ti*, and besides $\text{𐎠𐎢𐎵} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎴} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎴}$ *sunuti* and $\text{𐎠𐎢𐎴} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎴} \text{𐎠𐎢𐎴}$ *sinati*, we find *su-nu-siv* or *su-nu-si* and *si-na-si-iv*, just as *yāsi* appears by the side of *yāti*.






THE DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS.

<i>Sing.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Masc.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 su'atu, su'ati, su'ata = <i>this, that</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 su'atunu, su'atun, sātunu	
<i>Fem.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 si'atu, ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 su'atina, satina, sinatina	
„ ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 sa'atu (or sātu), ... sa'ati, sa'ata ...		
<i>Masc.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 sa'asu, or sāsu = <i>this, that</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 sāsunu, sāsun	
<i>Fem.</i> ...	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 sa'asa or sāsa, sa'asi ... or sāsī	𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 sa'asina or sāsina	

Three demonstratives are used to determinate distance, 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 *ammu* or 𐎶 *ma* (“hic”) “this by me;” 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 *annu* (“iste”) “that by you;” and 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 *'ullu* (“ille”) “that by him.” Of *ammu* we find only the sing. fem. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 *ammāte*, and *mā* (𐎶 𐎶) or *ma* the contracted form of the sing. masc. *amma*, and the pl. masc. *ammūta*, which is used as a suffix. Thus we have *šar Assur-ma*, “king of this same Assyria;” *anni-ma* or *an-ma*, “myself” (literally, “this person here”); 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 *ina sanati-ma sī'ati* “in this very year.” This suffix is especially common at the end of the astrological tablets.

<i>Sing. Masc.</i> ...	an-nu ...	...	...	<i>Plural, Masc.</i> ...	an-nu-tu, an-nu-tav, an-ni-e
„ „	... an-ni-i, an-ni, a-an-ni	...	...	„ „	... an-nu-ti
„ „	... an-na-a, an-na	...	...
„ <i>Fem.</i> ...	an-nā-tu, a-a-na-ti	...	...	„ <i>Fem.</i> ...	an-na-a-ti, an-nā-tav, an-ni-ti
„ „	[an-ni-tu]	...	...	„ „	... an-ne-tav, an-ni-tav, an-ni-ti
„ <i>Masc.</i> ...	ul-lu ...	...	...	„ <i>Masc.</i> ...	ul-lu-tu
„ „	... ul-lī, ul-lī-e	...	...
„ „	... ul-la ...	...	...
„ <i>Fem.</i> ...	ul-lā-tu ...	...	...	„ <i>Fem.</i> ...	[ul-la-a-tu]

From *ullu* was formed in later times the adj.    *ullu^{ai}* “on the further side.”

In the Persian period we find a new demonstrative *'aga*, or *haga*, or *hagat*:

Sing. Masc. ... ♪♪ ♪♪♪♪ ♪ 'aga, 'a-ga-a, a-ga-h ... *Com. gen.* ... ♪♪ ♪♪♪♪ ♪ ♪♪ 'a-ga-a

,, Fem. ... ᳵᳶ ᳢᳜᳞᳴᳚᳛ ᳼ᳱ᳙᳗᳝᳚ 'a-gă-ta

This pronoun was further compounded with *annu* and the personal pronouns, so as to strengthen the determinative idea ; thus :

Singular, Masc. ... ṽḥ = ṽḥḥḥḥ -> ṽḥ ṽḥ'agannu, 'aganna

„ „ ... 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 'aga-su'u, *he namely*

Plural, Masc. ... 𐎶𐎵𐎲𐎠𐎧𐎺𐎡𐏁𐎢𐎥𐎪𐎫𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑰𐑱𐑲𐑳𐑴𐑵𐑶𐑷𐑸𐑹𐑺𐑻𐑼𐑽𐑾𐑿𐒀𐒁𐒂𐒃𐒄𐒅𐒆𐒇𐒈𐒉𐒊𐒋𐒌𐒍𐒎𐒏𐒐𐒑𐒒𐒓𐒔𐒕𐒖𐒗𐒘𐒙𐒚𐒛𐒜𐒝𐒞𐒟𐒠𐒡𐒢𐒣𐒤𐒥𐒦𐒧𐒨𐒩𐒰𐒱𐒲𐒳𐒴𐒵𐒶𐒷𐒸𐒹𐒺𐒻𐒼𐒽𐒾𐒿𐓀𐓁𐓂𐓃𐓄𐓅𐓆𐓇𐓈𐓉𐓊𐓋𐓌𐓍𐓎𐓏𐓐𐓑𐓒𐓓𐓔𐓕𐓖𐓗𐓘𐓙𐓚𐓛𐓜𐓝𐓞𐓟𐓠𐓡𐓢𐓣𐓤𐓥𐓦𐓧𐓨𐓩𐓰𐓱𐓲𐓳𐓴𐓵𐓶𐓷𐓸𐓹𐓺𐓻𐓼𐓽𐓾𐓿𐔀𐔁𐔂𐔃𐔄𐔅𐔆𐔇𐔈𐔉𐔊𐔋𐔌𐔍𐔎𐔏𐔐𐔑𐔒𐔓𐔔𐔕𐔖𐔗𐔘𐔙𐔚𐔛𐔜𐔝𐔞𐔟𐔠𐔡𐔢𐔣𐔤𐔥𐔦𐔧𐔨𐔩𐔰𐔱𐔲𐔳𐔴𐔵𐔶𐔷𐔸𐔹𐔺𐔻𐔼𐔽𐔾𐔿𐕀𐕁𐕂𐕃𐕄𐕅𐕆𐕇𐕈𐕉𐕊𐕋𐕌𐕍𐕎𐕏𐕐𐕑𐕒𐕓𐕔𐕕𐕖𐕗𐕘𐕙𐕚𐕛𐕜𐕝𐕞𐕟𐕠𐕡𐕢𐕣𐕤𐕥𐕦𐕧𐕨𐕩𐕰𐕱𐕲𐕳𐕴𐕵𐕶𐕷𐕸𐕹𐕺𐕻𐕼𐕽𐕾𐕿𐖀𐖁𐖂𐖃𐖄𐖅𐖆𐖇𐖈𐖉𐖊𐖋𐖌𐖍𐖎𐖏𐖐𐖑𐖒𐖓𐖔𐖕𐖖𐖗𐖘𐖙𐖚𐖛𐖜𐖝𐖞𐖟𐖠𐖡𐖢𐖣𐖤𐖥𐖦𐖧𐖨𐖩𐖰𐖱𐖲𐖳𐖴𐖵𐖶𐖷𐖸𐖹𐖺𐖻𐖼𐖽𐖾𐖿𐗀𐗁𐗂𐗃𐗄𐗅𐗆𐗇𐗈𐗉𐗊𐗋𐗌𐗍𐗎𐗏𐗐𐗑𐗒𐗓𐗔𐗕𐗖𐗗𐗘𐗙𐗚𐗛𐗜𐗝𐗞𐗟𐗠𐗡𐗢𐗣𐗤𐗥𐗦𐗧𐗨𐗩𐗰𐗱𐗲𐗳𐗴𐗵𐗶𐗷𐗸𐗹𐗺𐗻𐗼𐗽𐗾𐗿𐘀𐘁𐘂𐘃𐘄𐘅𐘆𐘇𐘈𐘉𐘊𐘋𐘌𐘍𐘎𐘏𐘐𐘑𐘒𐘓𐘔𐘕𐘖𐘗𐘘𐘙𐘚𐘛𐘜𐘝𐘞𐘟𐘠𐘡𐘢𐘣𐘤𐘥𐘦𐘧𐘨𐘩𐘰𐘱𐘲𐘳𐘴𐘵𐘶𐘷𐘸𐘹𐘺𐘻𐘼𐘽𐘾𐘿𐙀𐙁𐙂𐙃𐙄𐙅𐙆𐙇𐙈𐙉𐙊𐙋𐙌𐙍𐙎𐙏𐙐𐙑𐙒𐙓𐙔𐙕𐙖𐙗𐙘𐙙𐙚𐙛𐙜𐙝𐙞𐙟𐙠𐙡𐙢𐙣𐙤𐙥𐙦𐙧𐙨𐙩𐙰𐙱𐙲𐙳𐙴𐙵𐙶𐙷𐙸𐙹𐙺𐙻𐙼𐙽𐙾𐙿𐚀𐚁𐚂𐚃𐚄𐚅𐚆𐚇𐚈𐚉𐚊𐚋𐚌𐚍𐚎𐚏𐚐𐚑𐚒𐚓𐚔𐚕𐚖𐚗𐚘𐚙𐚚𐚛𐚜𐚝𐚞𐚟𐚠𐚡𐚢𐚣𐚤𐚥𐚦𐚧𐚨𐚩𐚰𐚱𐚲𐚳𐚴𐚵𐚶𐚷𐚸𐚹𐚺𐚻𐚼𐚽𐚾𐚿𐛀𐛁𐛂𐛃𐛄𐛅𐛆𐛇𐛈𐛉𐛊𐛋𐛌𐛍𐛎𐛏𐛐𐛑𐛒𐛓𐛔𐛕𐛖𐛗𐛘𐛙𐛚𐛛𐛜𐛝𐛞𐛟𐛠𐛡𐛢𐛣𐛤𐛥𐛦𐛧𐛨𐛩𐛰𐛱𐛲𐛳𐛴𐛵𐛶𐛷𐛸𐛹𐛺𐛻𐛼𐛽𐛾𐛿𐜀𐜁𐜂𐜃𐜄𐜅𐜆𐜇𐜈𐜉𐜊𐜋𐜌𐜍𐜎𐜏𐜐𐜑𐜒𐜓𐜔𐜕𐜖𐜗𐜘𐜙𐜚𐜛𐜜𐜝𐜞𐜟𐜠𐜡𐜢𐜣𐜤𐜥𐜦𐜧𐜨𐜩𐜰𐜱𐜲𐜳𐜴𐜵𐜶𐜷𐜸𐜹𐜺𐜻𐜼𐜽𐜾𐜿𐝀𐝁𐝂𐝃𐝄𐝅𐝆𐝇𐝈𐝉𐝊𐝋𐝌𐝍𐝎𐝏𐝐𐝑𐝒𐝓𐝔𐝕𐝖𐝗𐝘𐝙𐝚𐝛𐝜𐝝𐝞𐝟𐝠𐝡𐝢𐝣𐝤𐝥𐝦𐝧𐝨𐝩𐝰𐝱𐝲𐝳𐝴𐝵𐝶𐝷𐝸𐝹𐝺𐝻𐝼𐝽𐝾𐝿𐞀𐞁𐞂𐞃𐞄𐞅𐞆𐞇𐞈𐞉𐞊𐞋𐞌𐞍𐞎𐞏𐞐𐞑𐞒𐞓𐞔𐞕𐞖𐞗𐞘𐞙𐞚𐞛𐞜𐞝𐞞𐞟𐞠𐞡𐞢𐞣𐞤𐞥𐞦𐞧𐞨𐞩𐞰𐞱𐞲𐞳𐞴𐞵𐞶𐞷𐞸𐞹𐞺𐞻𐞼𐞽𐞾𐞿𐟀𐟁𐟂𐟃𐟄𐟅𐟆𐟇𐟈𐟉𐟊𐟋𐟌𐟍𐟎𐟏𐟐𐟑𐟒𐟓𐟔𐟕𐟖𐟗𐟘𐟙𐟚𐟛𐟜𐟝𐟞𐟟𐟠𐟡𐟢𐟣𐟤𐟥𐟦𐟧𐟨𐟩𐟰𐟱𐟲𐟳𐟴𐟵𐟶𐟷𐟸𐟹𐟺𐟻𐟼𐟽𐟾𐟿

„ Fem. ...  'agannitu, 'aganet

„ „ ... 𐀮𐀳𐀺𐀫𐀭𐀪𐀬𐀵𐀶𐀷𐀸𐀹𐁿𐂀𐂁𐂂𐂃𐂄𐂅𐂆𐂇𐂈𐂉𐂊𐂋𐂌𐂍𐂎𐂏𐂐𐂑𐂒𐂓𐂔𐂕𐂖𐂗𐂘𐂙𐂚𐂛𐂜𐂝𐂞𐂟𐂠𐂡𐂢𐂣𐂤𐂥𐂦𐂧𐂨𐂩𐂪𐂫𐂬𐂭𐂰𐂱𐂲𐂳𐂴𐂵𐂶𐂷𐂸𐂹𐂺𐂻𐂼𐂽𐂾𐂿𐃀𐃁𐃂𐃃𐃄𐃅𐃆𐃇𐃈𐃉𐃊𐃋𐃌𐃍𐃎𐃏𐃐𐃑𐃒𐃓𐃔𐃕𐃖𐃗𐃘𐃙𐃚𐃛𐃜𐃝𐃞𐃟𐃠𐃡𐃢𐃣𐃤𐃥𐃦𐃧𐃨𐃩𐃪𐃫𐃬𐃭𐃮𐃯𐃰𐃱𐃲𐃳𐃴𐃵𐃶𐃷𐃸𐃹𐃺𐃻𐃼𐃽𐃾𐃿𐄀𐄁𐄂𐄃𐄄𐄅𐄆𐄇𐄈𐄉𐄊𐄋𐄌𐄍𐄎𐄏𐄐𐄑𐄒𐄓𐄔𐄕𐄖𐄗𐄘𐄙𐄚𐄛𐄜𐄝𐄞𐄟𐄠𐄡𐄢𐄣𐄤𐄥𐄦𐄧𐄨𐄩𐄪𐄫𐄬𐄭𐄮𐄯𐄰𐄱𐄲𐄳𐄴𐄵𐄶𐄷𐄸𐄹𐄺𐄻𐄼𐄽𐄾𐄿𐅀𐅁𐅂𐅃𐅄𐅅𐅆𐅇𐅈𐅉𐅊𐅋𐅌𐅍𐅎𐅏𐅐𐅑𐅒𐅓𐅔𐅕𐅖𐅗𐅘𐅙𐅚𐅛𐅜𐅝𐅞𐅟𐅠𐅡𐅢𐅣𐅤𐅥𐅦𐅧𐅨𐅩𐅪𐅫𐅬𐅭𐅮𐅯𐅰𐅱𐅲𐅳𐅴𐅵𐅶𐅷𐅸𐅹𐅺𐅻𐅼𐅽𐅾𐅿𐆀𐆁𐆂𐆃𐆄𐆅𐆆𐆇𐆈𐆉𐆊𐆋𐆌𐆍𐆎𐆏𐆐𐆑𐆒𐆓𐆔𐆕𐆖𐆗𐆘𐆙𐆚𐆛𐆜𐆝𐆞𐆟𐆠𐆡𐆢𐆣𐆤𐆥𐆦𐆧𐆨𐆩𐆪𐆫𐆬𐆭𐆮𐆯𐆰𐆱𐆲𐆳𐆴𐆵𐆶𐆷𐆸𐆹𐆺𐆻𐆼𐆽𐆾𐆿𐇀𐇁𐇂𐇃𐇄𐇅𐇆𐇇𐇈𐇉𐇊𐇋𐇌𐇍𐇎𐇏𐇐𐇑𐇒𐇓𐇔𐇕𐇖𐇗𐇘𐇙𐇚𐇛𐇜𐇝𐇞𐇟𐇠𐇡𐇢𐇣𐇤𐇥𐇦𐇧𐇨𐇩𐇪𐇫𐇬𐇭𐇮𐇯𐇰𐇱𐇲𐇳𐇴𐇵𐇶𐇷𐇸𐇹𐇺𐇻𐇼𐇽𐇾𐇿𐈀𐈁𐈂𐈃𐈄𐈅𐈆𐈇𐈈𐈉𐈊𐈋𐈌𐈍𐈎𐈏𐈐𐈑𐈒𐈓𐈔𐈕𐈖𐈗𐈘𐈙𐈚𐈛𐈜𐈝𐈞𐈟𐈠𐈡𐈢𐈣𐈤𐈥𐈦𐈧𐈨𐈩𐈪𐈫𐈬𐈭𐈮𐈯𐈰𐈱𐈲𐈳𐈴𐈵𐈶𐈷𐈸𐈹𐈺𐈻𐈼𐈽𐈾𐈿𐉀𐉁𐉂𐉃𐉄𐉅𐉆𐉇𐉈𐉉𐉊𐉋𐉌𐉍𐉎𐉏𐉐𐉑𐉒𐉓𐉔𐉕𐉖𐉗𐉘𐉙𐉚𐉛𐉜𐉝𐉞𐉟𐉠𐉡𐉢𐉣𐉤𐉥𐉦𐉧𐉨𐉩𐉪𐉫𐉬𐉭𐉮𐉯𐉰𐉱𐉲𐉳𐉴𐉵𐉶𐉷𐉸𐉹𐉺𐉻𐉼𐉽𐉾𐉿𐊀𐊁𐊂𐊃𐊄𐊅𐊆𐊇𐊈𐊉𐊊𐊋𐊌𐊍𐊎𐊏𐊐𐊑𐊒𐊓𐊔𐊕𐊖𐊗𐊘𐊙𐊚𐊛𐊜𐊝𐊞𐊟𐊠𐊡𐊢𐊣𐊤𐊥𐊦𐊧𐊨𐊩𐊪𐊫𐊬𐊭𐊮𐊯𐊰𐊱𐊲𐊳𐊴𐊵𐊶𐊷𐊸𐊹𐊺𐊻𐊼𐊽𐊾𐊿𐋀𐋁𐋂𐋃𐋄𐋅𐋆𐋇𐋈𐋉𐋊𐋋𐋌𐋍𐋎𐋏𐋐𐋑𐋒𐋓𐋔𐋕𐋖𐋗𐋘𐋙𐋚𐋛𐋜𐋝𐋞𐋟𐋠𐋡𐋢𐋣𐋤𐋥𐋦𐋧𐋨𐋩𐋪𐋫𐋬𐋭𐋮𐋯𐋰𐋱𐋲𐋳𐋴𐋵𐋶𐋷𐋸𐋹𐋺𐋻𐋼𐋽𐋾𐋿𐌀𐌀𐌁𐌂𐌃𐌄𐌅𐌆𐌇𐌈𐌉𐌊𐌋𐌌𐌍𐌎𐌏𐌐𐌑𐌒𐌓𐌔𐌕𐌖𐌗𐌘𐌙𐌚𐌛𐌜𐌝𐌞𐌟𐌠𐌡𐌢𐌣𐌤𐌥𐌦𐌧𐌨𐌩𐌪𐌫𐌬𐌭𐌮𐌯𐌰𐌱𐌲𐌳𐌴𐌵𐌶𐌷𐌸𐌹𐌺𐌻𐌼𐌽𐌾𐌿𐍀𐍁𐍂𐍃𐍄𐍅𐍆𐍇𐍈𐍉𐍊𐍋𐍌𐍍𐍎𐍏𐍐𐍑𐍒𐍓𐍔𐍕𐍖𐍗𐍘𐍙𐍚𐍛𐍜𐍝𐍞𐍟𐍠𐍡𐍢𐍣𐍤𐍥𐍦𐍧𐍨𐍩𐍪𐍫𐍬𐍭𐍮𐍯𐍰𐍱𐍲𐍳𐍴𐍵𐍶𐍷𐍸𐍹𐍺𐍻𐍼𐍽𐍾𐍿𐎀𐎁𐎂𐎃𐎄𐎅𐎆𐎇𐎈𐎉𐎊𐎋𐎌𐎍𐎎𐎏𐎐𐎑𐎒𐎓𐎔𐎕𐎖𐎗𐎘𐎙𐎚𐎛𐎜𐎝𐎞𐎟𐎠𐎡𐎢𐎣𐎤𐎥𐎦𐎧𐎨𐎩𐎪𐎫𐎬𐎭𐎮𐎯𐎰𐎱𐎲𐎳𐎴𐎵𐎶𐎷𐎸𐎹𐎺𐎻𐎼𐎽𐎾𐎿𐏀𐏁𐏂𐏃𐏄𐏅𐏆𐏇𐏈𐏉𐏊𐏋𐏌𐏍𐏎𐏏𐏐𐏑𐏒𐏓𐏔𐏕𐏖𐏗𐏘𐏙𐏚𐏛𐏜𐏝𐏞𐏟𐏠𐏡𐏢𐏣𐏤𐏥𐏦𐏧𐏨𐏩𐏪𐏫𐏬𐏭𐏮𐏯𐏰𐏱𐏲𐏳𐏴𐏵𐏶𐏷𐏸𐏹𐏺𐏻𐏼𐏽𐏾𐏿𐐀𐐁𐐂𐐃𐐄𐐅𐐆𐐇𐐈𐐉𐐊𐐋𐐌𐐍𐐎𐐏𐐐𐐑𐐒𐐓𐐔𐐕𐐖𐐗𐐘𐐙𐐚𐐛𐐜𐐝𐐞𐐟𐐠𐐡𐐢𐐣𐐤𐐥𐐦𐐧𐐨𐐩𐐪𐐫𐐬𐐭𐐮𐐯𐐰𐐱𐐲𐐳𐐴𐐵𐐶𐐷𐐸𐐹𐐺𐐻𐐼𐐽𐐾𐐿𐑀𐑁𐑂𐑃𐑄𐑅𐑆𐑇𐑈𐑉𐑊𐑋𐑌𐑍𐑎𐑏𐑐𐑑𐑒𐑓𐑔𐑕𐑖𐑗𐑘𐑙𐑚𐑛𐑜𐑝𐑞𐑟𐑠𐑡𐑢𐑣𐑤𐑥𐑦𐑧𐑨𐑩𐑪𐑫𐑬𐑭𐑮𐑯𐑰𐑱𐑲

Instead of 'aga-sū, sū-aga also occurs, and aga is frequently used like a mere article.



THE VERB.

Assyrian Verbs are for the most part trilateral, that is to say, the root consists of three consonants or semi-consonants.

If the root consist of three consonants the verb is called *complete*; if one or more of the three radical letters are semi-consonants which easily pass into vowels (*h* or *𐎶* becoming *a*; *v* or *𐎷* becoming *u*; *y* or *𐎹* becoming *i*; and *e* or *𐎺* losing its guttural sound), the verb is called *defective*.


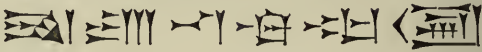
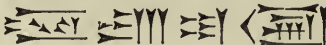
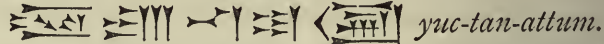
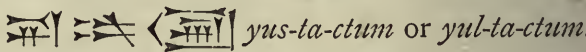
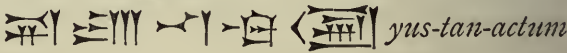
There are four principal Conjugations:—

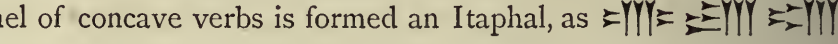
- (1) Kal, the simplest form, with an active (more rarely a neuter) signification, as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *ictum* “he concealed.”
- (2) Niphal, the passive of Kal, formed by prefixing *n*, which may be assimilated to the following vowel, as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *iccatum* “he was concealed” (for *incatum*).
- (3) Pael, with an intensive (and hence, sometimes a causative) signification, formed by doubling the second radical letter of the root, and conjugating the persons with an inserted *u*, as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *yucattum* (= *i-u-cattum*) “he did conceal.”
- (4) Shaphel, with a causative signification, formed by prefixing *s(a)* to the root, and conjugating the persons with inserted *u*, as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *yusactum* “he caused to conceal.”

Instead of Shaphel, concave verbs [see below] have *Aphel*, *s* having been changed into *h* and lost, as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *yudhib* “he caused to be good.”



Each of the four principal conjugations has two secondary forms made by inserting *t* and *tan* after the first consonant; thus:—

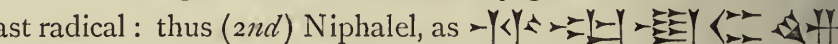
- (1a) Iphtéal from Kal, as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *ic-ta-tum*.
- (1b) Iphtanéal from Kal, as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *ic-tan-tum*.

- (2a) Ittaphal from Niphal, as  *it-ta-ctum* (for *in-ta-ctum*).
- (2b) Ittanaphal from Niphal, as  *it-tan-accatum* (for *in-tan-accatum*).
- (3a) Iphtaal from Pael, as  *yuc-ta-ttum*.
- (3b) Iphtanaal from Pael, as  *yuc-tan-attum*.
- (4a) Istaphal from Shaphel, as  *yus-ta-ctum* or *yul-ta-ctum*.
- (4b) Istanbul from Shaphel, as  *yus-tan-actum* or *yul-tan-actum*.


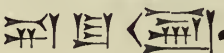
From the Aphel of concave verbs is formed an Itaphal, as  *yu-ta-dhib*.

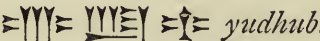
These secondary conjugations have a reflexive force.

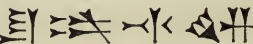
Niphal and Shaphel (and also probably Aphel) admit also of *Paelised* conjugations, (2c) Niphael, as  *iccattum*, and (4c) Shaphael, as  *yuscattum*.

From Niphal, Pael, and Shaphel, other intensive conjugations could be formed by repeating the last radical: thus (2nd) Niphalel, as  *iccattumim*; (3rd) Palel, as *yucattumim*; and (4th) Shaphalel, as *yusattumim*.

Except Kal and Niphal, which stood in the relation of active and passive to one another, the other conjugations had passives formed by changing the vowels of the root into *u*, thus:

- (3) Pael makes  *yucuttum* (permansive, *cuttum*).
- (4) Shaphel makes  *yus-cu-tum* (permansive, *sucutum* or *sucatum*).

Aphel makes  *yudhub*.

- (4a) Istaphal makes (permansive)  *sutactim*.

The MOODS are five in number—(1) the indicative, (2) the subjunctive, (3) the imperative, (4) the precative, and (5) the infinitive.

The indicative possesses two primary and three secondary TENSES—(1) the permansive or perfect; (2) the aorist or imperfect; (3) the present, a modified form of the aorist; (4) the perfect or pluperfect, the older form of the aorist; and (5) the future, the older form of the present.

The original tenses of the verb were (1) the perfect (permansive) and (2) the imperfect (aorist); but under the influence of Accadian, the imperfect split itself into two forms, one shorter (as 𒀭𒀪 𒀭𒀪𒀭𒀪 *iscun* "he made") and one longer (as 𒀭𒀪 𒀭𒀪𒀭𒀪 𒀭𒀪𒀭𒀪 *isaccin* "he makes"), which came to be used with a real tense-distinction of meaning (as in Ethiopic). The longer and more primitive form of the present (*isaccinu*) came further to be used with a future force; and the longer and more primitive form of the aorist (*iscunu*), from its being adopted after words like "when" or "who," came to have generally a perfect or pluperfect sense.

The permansive (perfect) has grown out of the close attachment of abbreviated forms of the personal pronouns to nouns and participles into a true tense.

Besides the apocopated or ordinary aorist (*iscun*) and the pluperfect aorist (*iscunu*), there exists (1) a conditional or motive aorist (*iscuna*) formed by the attachment of *a*, "the augment of motion," to the apocopated aorist, and (2) the energetic aorist formed by the retention of the original mimmation, *iscunum(ma)*, *iscunim(ma)*, *iscunam(ma)*. There was also another form of the aorist which ended in *-i* (as *iscuni*).

These terminations of the aorist in *-u*, *-i*, *-a*, answer to the three case-endings of the noun, the apocopated aorist corresponding with the construct state, and go back to a time when but little distinction was made between the noun and the verb. The subjunctive mood is used in relative and conditional clauses, and is denoted by the addition of the particle *nî*, which may be placed after the possessive pronoun suffix, as 𒀭𒀪 𒀭𒀪𒀭𒀪 𒀭𒀪𒀭𒀪 𒀭𒀪𒀭𒀪 *ci ikabu-su-nî* "when he had called it."

The imperative is confined to the 2nd person, the 2nd pers. sing. masc. giving the simplest form of the verb (as *sucun*, *rikhits*, *tsabat*), the vowels always being the same in both syllables, the 2nd pers. fem. ending in *i* (as *sucini* or *sucni*), the 2nd pers. pl. masc. in *-u* (as *sucinu* or *sucnu*) and the 2nd pers. pl. fem. in *ā* (as *sucinā* or *sucnā*). The 2nd pers. sing. masc. may take the augment of motion *-ā* (as *šucunā* or *sucnā*). The precative is formed by prefixing *lu* or *li* (the vowel of which coalesces with the vowel of the person-prefix in the 1st and 3rd persons) to any one of the forms of the aorist. It is generally used in the 3rd person, as *liscun* "may he place." The infinitive is really a verbal substantive and declined accordingly.

Besides the moods, every conjugation possesses a participle, which, except in Kal and the Pael of concave verbs, prefixes *mu-*.

There are three *numbers*, singular, plural, and dual, but the dual which ends in *-ā* is only found in the 3rd person.

There are three Persons in the singular and plural, the 2nd and 3rd having different forms for masculine and feminine.

A feminine nominative, however, is often used improperly with a masculine verb (as 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 *Istar yusapri* "the goddess Istar disclosed") and on the other hand, in the 2nd pers. plural (especially in the imperative) we frequently find the feminine instead of the masculine form.

There are many contracted forms in the Assyrian verb, produced chiefly by dropping a short *-i* or *-ā*; thus 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 *tastalmi* for *tastalami*, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 *taptikdi* for *taptikidi*, 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 for *ittalciu* for *ittallicu*, *tasalmu* for *tasallimu*, *usziz* or *ulziz* for *usaziz*.

D, *ts*, *z*, or *s* assimilate the inserted *t* of the secondary conjugations, as 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 *its-tsa-bat* for 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 *its-ta-bat*, 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 *iz-za-car* for *iz-ta-car*.

S may change the *t* into *s* becoming *s* itself, as 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 *is-sa-can* and *i-sa-can* for 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 *is-ta-can*.

The enclitic conjunction *vā* ("and") is attached very closely to the termination of the verb.

PARADIGMS.

The Strong or Complete Verb.

KAL.

The second vowel of the aorist may be either *a*, *i*, or *u*, as *iscun* "he placed," *ipdhir* "he freed," *itsbat* "he took," but *u* is most common.

The third vowel of the present may similarly be either *a*, *i*, or *u*, as *inaccar* "he estranges," *isaccin* "he places," *idammum* "it passes away," but *i* is, by far, the most common vowel.

The first person singular of the aorist sometimes has *e* in Babylonian instead of *a*, as <<< 𐎶-𐎶𐎵 *esnik* for *asnik*, and verbs 𐎶𐎵 (see *infra*) in Assyrian might adopt the same vowel.

PERMANENT [or Perfect].—Singular.

I.	𐎶-𐎶𐎵 𐎶-𐎶𐎵	sac-na-cu or sac-na-ac
2. Masc.	" "	sac-na at
2. Fem.	" "	[? sac-na-ti]
3. Masc.	" "	sac-cin (𐎶 𐎶𐎵)
3. Fem.	" "	sac-nat

Plural.

I.	" "	?
2. Masc.	" "	?
2. Fem.	" "	?
3. Masc.	" "	sac-nu
3. Fem.	" "	sac-na

Dual.

3.	𐎶-𐎶𐎵 𐎶-𐎶𐎵	sac-na-a [sacnā] ...
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PRESENT.—Singular.

𐎶𐎵 𐎶-𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	a-sac-cin "I place"
" "	ta-sac-sin
" "	ta-sac-ci-ni
" "	i-sac-cin
" "	ta-sac-cin

Plural.

𐎶𐎵 𐎶-𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	ni-sac-cin
" "	ta-sac-ci-nu
" "	ta-sac-ci-na
" "	i-sac-ci-nu
" "	i-sac-ci-na

Dual.

" "	[i-sac-ci-na-a]
-----	-----------------

AORIST.

Singular.

1.		as-cun		ar-khi-its		ats-bat
		(<i>"I placed"</i>);		(<i>"I inundated"</i>);		(<i>"I took"</i>)
2. <i>Masc.</i>	" "	tas-cun;	" "	tar-khi-its;	" "	ta-ats-bat
2. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	tas-cu-ni;	" "	tar-khi-tsi;	" "	ta-ats ba-ti
3. <i>Masc.</i>	" "	is-cun;	" "	ir-khi-its;	" "	its-bat
3. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	tas-cun;	" "	tar-khi-its;	" "	ta-ats-bat

Plural.

1.		ni-is-cun;		ni-ir-khi-its;		ni-its-bat
2. <i>Masc.</i>	" "	tas-cu-nu;	" "	tar-khi-tsu;	" "	ta-ats-ba-tu
2. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	tas-cu-na;	" "	tar-khi-tsa;	" "	ta-ats-ba-ta
3. <i>Masc.</i>	" "	is-cu-nu;	" "	ir-khi-tsu;	" "	its-ba-tu
3. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	is-cu-na;	" "	ir-khi-tsa;	" "	its-ba-ta

Dual.

3.		{ is-cu-na-a [iscunā]; }		ir-khi-tsa-a;		its-ba-ta-a
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The student will form the future and pluperfect by attaching the vowel *-u* to those singular forms of the present and aorist which end in a consonant, and *-uni* (also *-unu*, *-unuv*, and *-univ*) to those plural forms of the same tenses which end in a consonant.

IMPERATIVE.

<i>Sing.</i> 2. <i>Masc.</i>		su-cun;		ri-khi-its;		tsa-bat
" 2. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	su-ci-ni <i>or</i>	" "	ri-khi-tsi <i>or</i>	" "	tsa-ba-ti <i>or</i>
		su-uc-ni;		ri-ikh-tsi;	" "	tsa-ab-ti
<i>Plu.</i> 2. <i>Masc.</i>	" "	su-ci-nu <i>or</i>	" "	ri-khi-tsu <i>or</i>	" "	tsa-ba-tu <i>or</i>
		su-uc-nu;		ri-ikh-tsu;	" "	tsa-ab-tu
" 2. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	su-ci-na <i>or</i>	" "	ri-khi-tsa <i>or</i>	" "	tsa-ba-ta <i>or</i>
		su-uc-na;		ri-ikh-tsa;	" "	tsa-ab-ta

PRECATIVE.

Singular.

1. lu-us-cun; lu-ur-khi-its; lu-uts-bat
 2. *Masc.* „ „ lu-tas-cun; „ „ lu-tar-khi-its; „ „ lu-ta-ats-bat
 3. *M. & F.* „ „ li-is-cun; „ „ li-ir-khi-its; „ „ li-its-bat

Plural.

3. *Masc.* li-is-cu-nu; li-ir-khi-tsu;
 3. *Fem.* „ „ li-is-cu-na; „ „ li-ir-khi-tsa;
 3. *Masc.* li-its-ba-tu
 3. *Fem.* „ „ li-its-ba-ta

The augment of motion and the mimmation may be attached to all the above forms. When the augment of motion is attached to the 2nd person masc. plur. of the imperative *u+a* passes through *va* into *ā*; thus *su-uc-nā* (or *su-uc-na-a*) instead of *su-uc-nu-a*.

INFINITIVE.

- sā-cā-nu *to dwell.*
 ra-kha-tsu *to inundate.*
 tsa-ba-tu *to seize.*

PARTICIPLE.

- sā-ci-nu *dwelling.*
 rā-khi-tsu *inundating.*
 tsā-bi-tu *seizing.*

IPHTEAL.

PERMANENT (Perfect).

Singular.

1. sit-cu-na-cu ...

2. *Masc.* " " [sit-cu-na-at] ...

2. *Fem.* " " ?

3. *Masc.* " " sit-cun ...

3. *Fem.* " " sit-cu-nat ...

Plural.

1. " " ?

2. *Masc.* " " ?

2. *Fem.* " " ?

3. *Masc.* " " sit-cu-nu ...

3. *Fem.* " " sit-cu-na ...

Dual.

3. " " [sit-cu-na-a] ...

PRESENT.

Singular.

as-tac-can

as-ta-can

al-ta-can

" " tas-tac-can, &c.

" " tas-tac-ca-ni

" " is-tac-can

" " tas-tac-can

Plural.

<< nis-tac-can

" " tas-tac-ca-nu

" " tas-tac-ca-na

" " is-tac-ca-nu

" " is-tac-ca-na

Dual.

[is-tac-ca-na-a]

AORIST.

Singular.

1. as-ta-cin, al-ta-cin; ap-te-kid "*I overlooked*"

2. *Masc.* " " tas-ta-cin, &c.; " " ta-ap-te-kid

3. *Fem.* " " tas-ta-ci-ni; " " ta-ap-te-ki-di

3. *Masc.* " " is-ta-cin; " " ip-te-kid

3. *Fem.* " " tas-ta-cin; " " ta-ap-te-kid

Plural.

1. << nis-ta-cin; ni-ip-te-kid

2. *Masc.* " " tas-ta-ci-nu; " " ta-ap-te-ki-du

2. *Fem.* " " tas-ta-ci-na; " " tap-te-ki-da

3. *Masc.* " " is-ta-ci-nu; " " ip-te-ki-du

3. *Fem.* " " is-ta-ci-na; " " ip-te-ki-da

Dual.

3. " " [is-ta-ci-na-a] " " [ip-te-ki-da-a]

IPHTEAL—*continued.*

IMPERATIVE.

	<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
2. <i>Masc.</i>		sit-cin		sit-ci-nu
2. <i>Fem.</i>	" "	sit-ci-ni	" "	sit-ci-na

PRECATIVE.

Singular.

1.		lu-us-ta-can ;		lu-up-te-kdi
3.	" "	li-is-ta-can ;	" "	li-ip-te-kid

Plural.

3. <i>M.</i>		li-is-ta-ca-nu ;		li-ip-te-ki-du
3. <i>F.</i>	" "	li-is-ta-ca-na ;	" "	li-ip-te-ki-da

INFINITIVE.

	sit-cu-nu ;		pit-ku-du
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PARTICIPLE.

	mus-ta-ca-nu, mul-ta-ca-nu
	mu-up-te-ki-du

NIPHAL.

PERMANSIVE (Perfect).

Singular.

1.	...	...	...	[na-as-cu-na-cu]
2. <i>Masc.</i>	...	...	...	[na-as-cu-na-at]
2. <i>Fem.</i>	...	...	...	?
3. <i>Masc.</i>	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	na-as-cun
3. <i>Fem.</i>	„	„	„	[na-as-cu-nat]

Plural.

1.	?	„	„
2. <i>Masc.</i>	?	„	„
2. <i>Fem.</i>	?	„	„
3. <i>Masc.</i>	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	na-as-cu-nu		
3. <i>Fem.</i>	„	„	„	na-as-cu-na		

Dual.

3.	[na-as-cu-na-a]
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IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2. <i>Masc.</i>	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	na-as-cin
2. <i>Fem.</i>	„	„	na-as-ci-ni

Plural.

2. <i>Masc.</i>	„	„	na-as-ci-nu
2. <i>Fem.</i>	„	„	na-as-ci-na

PRESENT.

Singular.

𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	as-sa-can
„	„	„	tas-sa-can
„	„	„	tas-sa-ca-ni
„	„	„	is-sa-ca-an
„	„	„	tas-sa-can

Plural.

𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	ni-is-sa-can
„	„	„	tas-sa-ca-nu
„	„	„	tas-sa-ca-na
𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	is-sa-ca-nu
„	„	„	is-sa-ca-na

Dual.

„	„	[is-sa-ca-na-a]
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PRECATIVE.

Singular.

1.	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	lu-us-sa-ciu
3.	„	„	li-is-sa-cin

Plural.

3. <i>Masc.</i>	„	„	lis-sa-ci-nu, lis-sac-nu
3. <i>Fem.</i>	„	„	lis-sa-ci-na, lis-sac-na

AORIST.

Singular.

1.	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	as-sa-cin, as-sa-cun
2. <i>Masc.</i>	„	„	tas-sa-cin, tas-sa-cun
2. <i>Fem.</i>	„	„	tas-sa-ci-ni, tas-sa-cu-ni
3. <i>Masc.</i>	„	„	is-sa-cin, is-sa-cun
3. <i>Fem.</i>	„	„	tas-sa-cin, tas-sa-cun

AORIST—*Continued.*

Plural.

1.		𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	na-as-sa-cin, na-as-sa-cun
2. <i>Masc.</i>	”	”	tas-sa-ci-nu, tas-sa-cu-nu
2. <i>Fem.</i>	”	”	tas-sa-ci-na, tas-sa-cu-na
3. <i>Masc.</i>	”	”	is-sa-ci-nu, is-sa-cu-nu
3. <i>Fem.</i>	”	”	is-sa-ci-na, is-sa-cu-na

Dual.

3.	”	”	[is-sa-ci-na-a]
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INFINITIVE.

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 na-as-ca-a-nu [nascānu]

PARTICIPLE.

𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 mu-se-es-sa-ci-nu [musessacinu]



PAEL—continued.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2. Masc.		suc-cin (su-cin)
2. Fem.	"	suc-ci-ni

Plural.

2. Masc.		suc-ci-nu
2. Fem.	"	suc-ci-na

PRECATIVE.

Singular.

1.		lu-sac-can
3.	" "	lu-sac-can, lu-sac-cin

Plural.

3. Masc.		lu-sac-ca-nu
3. Fem.	" "	lu-sac-ca-na

AORIST.

Singular.

1.		u-sac-cin
		u-sac-cun
		u-sic-cin
2. Masc.	" "	tu-sac-cin
		tu-sac-cun
		tu-sic-sin
2. Fem.	" "	tu-sac-si-ni, &c.
3. Masc.	" "	yu-sac-cin
3. Fem.	" "	tu-sac-cin

Plural.

1.		nu-sac-cin
2. Masc.	" "	tu-sac-ci-nu
2. Fem.	" "	tu-sac-ci-na
3. Masc.	" "	yu-sac-ci-nu
3. Fem.	" "	yu-sac-ci-na

Dual.

3.	" "	[yu-sac-ci-na-a]
----	-----	------------------

INFINITIVE.

	sac-cā-nu	[but the infin. passive is more common]
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Infin. pass. suc-cu-nu

PARTICIPLE.

	mu-sac-ci-nu
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From its intensive signification Pael comes sometimes to be used in a causative sense. When Kal is intransitive, Pael is transitive.

N.B.—The present and aorist of Pael are distinguished from the present of Kal by the vowel *u* in the first syllable.

The reduplication is often neglected in writing. It is sometimes replaced in the case of labials and dentals by *mb* (*mp*) and *nd* (*ndh*, *nt*).

IPHATAEL.

PERMANSIVE. *Not found.*

PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
1.		us-tac-can		nu-us-tac-can	
2. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-can	” ”	tu-us-tac-ca-nu	
2. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-ca-ni	” ”	tu-us-tac-ca-na	
3. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	yus-tac-can		yus-tac-ca-nu	
3. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-can	” ”	yus-tac-ca-na	
			<i>Dual.</i>		
			” ”	[yus-tac-ca-na-a]	

AORIST.

Singular.

1.		us-tac-cin ;		up-te-kid
2. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-cin ;	” ”	tu-up-te-kid
2. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-cin ;	” ”	tu-up-te-ki-di
3. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	yus-tac-cin ;	” ”	yup-te-kid
3. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-cin ;	” ”	tu-up-te-kid

Plural.

1.		nu-us-tac-cin ;		nu-up-te-kid
2. <i>Masc.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-ci-nu ;	” ”	tu-up-te-ki-du
2. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	tu-us-tac-ci-na ;	” ”	tu-up-te-ki-da
3. <i>Masc.</i>		yus-tac-ci-nu ;		yup-te-ki-du
3. <i>Fem.</i>	” ”	yus-tac-ci-na ;	” ”	yup-te-ki-da

Dual.

3.	” ”	[yus-tac-ci-na-a]
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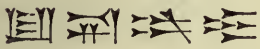

IPHTAEL—*continued*.

IMPERATIVE. *Not found.*

PRECATIVE.

Singular.

Plural.

3.		lu-us-tac-can	3. <i>Masc.</i>		lu-us-tac-ca-nu
			3. <i>Fem.</i>	„ „ „	lu-us-tac-ca-na

INFINITIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

[sa-tac-cā-nu]

 mus-tac-ci-nu

SHAPHEL.

PERMANSIVE. *Not found.*

PRESENT.

Singular.

1.		u-sa-as-can
2. Masc.		tu-sa-as-can
2. Fem.	„ „	tu-sa-as-ca-ni
3. Masc.	„ „	yu-sa-as-can
3. Fem.	„ „	tu-sa-as-can

Plural.

1.		nu-sa-as-can
2. Masc.	„ „	tu-sa-as-ca-nu
2. Fem.	„ „	tu-sa-as-ca-na
3. M.		yu-sa-as-ca-nu
3. Fem.	„ „	yu-sa-as-ca-na

Dual.

3.		[yu-sa-as-ca-na-a]
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IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2. Masc.		su-us-cin
2. Fem.	„ „	su-us-ci-ni

Plural.

2. Masc.	„ „	su-us-ci-nu
2. Fem.	„ „	su-us-ci-na

AORIST.

Singular.

1.		u-sa-as-cin, u-se-es-cin
2. Masc.	„ „	tu-sa-as-cin, &c.
2. Fem.	„ „	tu-sa-as-ci-ni
3. Masc.	„ „	yu-sa-as-cin
3. Fem.	„ „	tu-sa-as-cin

Plural.

1.		nu-sa-as-cin
2. Masc.	„ „	tu-sa-as-ci-nu
2. Fem.	„ „	tu-sa-as-ci-na
3. Masc.	„ „	yu-sa-as-ci-nu
3. Fem.	„ „	yu-sa-as-ci-na

Dual.

3.		[yu-sa-as-ci-na-a]
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PRECATIVE.

Singular.

1.		lu-sa-as-cin
3.		lu-sa-as-can

Plural.

3. M.		lu-sa-as-ci-nu
3. Fem.	„ „	lu-sa-as-ci-na

INFINITIVE.

sa-as-cā-nu [but the *Infin. passive*
is more common].

su-us-cu-nu

PARTICIPLE.







mu-sa-as-ci-nu

ISTAPHAL.

PERMANSIVE. *Not found.*

PRESENT.



Singular.

1.   
  

us-tas-can *or*
 ul-tas-can,
 &c.





AORIST.

Singular.

1. us-tas-cin *or*
 ul-tas-cin   {^{us}_{ul}}-te-sib,
 &c.

IMPERATIVE.

Singular.

2. *Mase.*    

su-ti-is-cin,
 &c.






PRECATIVE.

Singular.









3.    

lu-us-tas-can,
 &c.

INFINITIVE PASSIVE.

     su-te-es-cu-nu.

PARTICIPLE.

    mus-tas-ci-nu;     mul-tas-ci-nu.



THE WEAK OR DEFECTIVE VERBS.

If one of the radicals of a verb is *n*, *á*, *h*, *u* (*v*), *i* (*y*) or *e*, it differs in many particulars from the conjugation of the Strong Verb, owing to the assimilation of these letters to other vowels or consonants.

Verbs which begin with these letters are called verbs פ', פ'', פ', פ', פ', פ', and פ''; verbs which end with them are called verbs ל', ל'', ל', ל', ל', and ל''; verbs which have one of these letters as a second radical are called verbs ע', ע'', ע', ע'', ע'', and ע''. The last class of verbs are also called Concave Verbs.

Verbs פ'.

N is assimilated to the following letter; though in some few instances we find it irregularly retained. Before *b* or *p* it may be changed to *m*.

PERMANSIVE.			PRESENT.		
<i>Kal</i>	...	𐎧𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	𐎧𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	i-nam-mir	or i-nam-mar
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	𐎧𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	,, ,,	it-ta-mar	
<i>Niphal</i>	...	𐎧𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	,, ,,	in-na-mar	
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	,, ,,	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	it-tam-mar	
<i>Paal</i>	...	𐎧𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	,, ,,	yu-nam-mar	
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	,, ,,	𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	yut-tam-mar	
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	,, ,,	,, ,,	yu-sam-mar	
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	,, ,,	,, ,,	yus-tam-mar	
<i>Shaphael</i>	...	,, ,,	,, ,,	yus-nam-mar	
<i>Istaphael</i>	...	,, ,,	,, ,,	yus-te-nam-mar	
PASSIVE.			PASSIVE.		
<i>Paal</i>	...	𐎧𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	,, ,,	yu-num-mar	
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	,, ,,	,, ,,	yut-tum-mar	
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	{ 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎧𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 }	{ ,, ,, }	yu-sa-nu-mar	
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	,, ,,	yus-tum-mar	
<i>Shaphael</i>	...	{ 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎧𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎧𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 }	{ ,, ,, }	yus-num-mar	

AORIST.				IMPERATIVE.	
<i>Kal</i>	...		im-mur "he saw"		u-mur or a-mur
"	...		id-din "he gave"		i-din.
"	...		ip-pal "he threw down"	"	a-pal.
"	...		e-cil "he ate"	"	e-cil
<i>Iphtcal</i>	...		it-ta-mir	"	ni-it-mir
<i>Niphal</i>	...		in-na-mir	"	nam-mir
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	" "	it-tam-mir	"	[ni-tam-mir]
<i>Pael</i>	...	" "	yu-nam-mir	"	nu-um-mir
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	" "	yut-tam-mir	—	—
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	" "	yu-sam-mir	"	su-um-mir
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	" "	yus-tam-mir	"	su-ut-tim-mir
<i>Shaphael</i>	...	" "	yus-nam-mir	"	su-num-mir
<i>Istaphael</i>	...	" "	yus-te-nam-mir	—	—
PASSIVE.				PASSIVE.	
<i>Pael</i>	...		yu-num-mir	—	—
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	" "	yut-tum-mur	—	—
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	" "	{yu-sa-nu-mur yus-nu-mur	—	—
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	" "	yus-tum-mur	—	—
<i>Shaphael</i>	...	" "	yus-num-mur	—	—
PARTICIPLE.					
<i>Kal</i>	...		nā-mi-ru, nam-ru		
<i>Iphtcal</i>	...		mut-ta-mi-ru		
<i>Niphal</i>	...		mu-un-nam-mi-ru, mun-nam-ru		
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...		mut-ta-ma-ru		
<i>Pael</i>	...		mu-nam-mi-ru		
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...		mut-tam-mi-ru		
<i>Shaphel</i>	...		mu-sam-mi-ru		
<i>Istaphal</i>	...		mus-tam-mi-ru		
<i>Shaphael</i>	...		mus-nam-mi-ru		
<i>Istaphael</i>	...		mus-te-nam-mi-ru		

Verbs נ"ע.

KAL.

PERMANISIVE.		PRESENT.		AORIST.	
<i>Sing. 1.</i>	[asabacu]	𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	a-sab "I sit"	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	a-sib, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 e-sib
„ 2. <i>Masc.</i> ...	[asabat]	„	ta-sab	„	a-cul, „ e-cul
„ 2. <i>Fem.</i> ...	—	„	ta-sa-bi	„	ta-sib
„ 3. <i>Masc.</i> ...	[a-sab]	„	ya-sab, i-sab	„	ta-si-bi
„ 3. <i>Fem.</i> ...	—	„	ta-sab	„	ya-sib, i-sib 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵
<i>Plur.</i>	... —	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	na-sab	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	ta-sib
„ 2. <i>Masc.</i> ...	—	„	ta-sa-bu	„	na-sib
„ 2. <i>Fem.</i> ...	—	„	ta-sa-ba	„	ta-si-bu
„ 3. <i>Masc.</i> ...	a-sa-bu	„	ya-sa-bu, i-sa-bu	„	ta-si-ba
„ 3. <i>Fem.</i> ...	[a-sa-ba]	„	ya-sa-ba, i-sa-ba	„	ya-si-bu, i-si-bu
<i>Dual, 3.</i>	... [asabā]	„	[ya-sa-bā]	„	ya-si-ba, i-si-ba
				„	ya-si-bā]

IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.

<i>Sing. 1.</i>	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	li-su-ub,	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	lu-sib
„ 2. <i>Masc.</i> ...	„ „	e-sib, a-cul		
„ 2. <i>Fem.</i> ...	„ „	e-si-bi, a-cu-li		
„ 3. <i>Masc.</i> ...	„ „	li-su-ub, lu-sib		
„ 3. <i>Fem.</i> ...	„ „	—		
<i>Plur. 1.</i>	... „ „	—		
„ 2. <i>Masc.</i> ...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	e-si-bu,	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	a-cu-la
„ 2. <i>Fem.</i> ...	„ „	e-si-bu, a-cu-la		
„ 3. <i>Masc.</i> ...	„ „	li-su-bu, lu-si-bu		
„ 3. <i>Fem.</i> ...	„ „	li-su-ba, lu-si-ba		

INFINITIVE.

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 sa-a-bu

PARTICIPLE.

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 a-si-bu

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANISIVE.				PRESENT.			
<i>Iphtéal</i> ...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	te-sub		𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵		i-ta-sab	
<i>Niphal</i> ...	" "	[nā-sub]		" "		i-na-sab	
<i>Ittaphal</i> ...	" "	—		" "		it-te-sab	
<i>Pael</i> ...	" "	[assab]		" "		yu-as-ab, yus-sab	
<i>Iphtaal</i> ...	" "	—		" "		yu-tas-sab	
<i>Shaphel</i> ...	" "	[sāsab]		" "		yu-sa-sab, yu-se-sab	
<i>Istaphal</i> ...	" "	[satesab]		" "		yus-te-sab yul-te-sab	
<i>Itaphal</i> ...	" "	—		" "		yu-te-sab	
<i>Pael Pass.</i> ...	" "	us-sub		" "		yu-us-sab	
<i>Istaphal Pass.</i>	" "	su-te-sub		" "		[yus-tu-sab]	

AORIST.				IMPERATIVE.	PARTICIPLE.			
<i>Iphtéal</i> ...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	i-ta-sib		[it-sib]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵		mu-ta-sa-bu	
<i>Niphal</i> ...	" "	i-na-sib		na-sib	" "		mu-na-si-bu	
<i>Ittaphal</i> ...	" "	it-te-sib		—	" "		mut-te-si-bu	
<i>Pael</i> ...	" "	yu-as-sib, yus-sib		[us-sib]	" "		mus-si-bu	
<i>Iphtaal</i> ...	" "	yu-tas-sib		[i-ta-sab]	" "		mut-tas-sa-bu	
<i>Shaphel</i> ...	" "	yu-sa-sib, yu-se-sib		su-sib	" "		mu-se-si-bu	
<i>Istaphal</i> ...	" "	yus-te-sib, yul-te-sib		su-te-sib	" "		mus-te-si-bu	
<i>Itaphal</i> ...	" "	yu-te-sib		[u-te-sib]	" "		mu-te-si-bu	
<i>Pael Pass.</i>	" "	yu-us-sub		—			—	
<i>Istaphal Pass.</i>	" "	[yus-tu-sub]		—			—	

Verbs פ"ה

KAL.

PERMANSSIVE. <i>Singular.</i>				PRESENT. <i>Singular.</i>				AORIST. <i>Singular.</i>			
1.			[ha-la-ca-cu]		𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	al-lac	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		a-lic	
				𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		a-lac	"I go"	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		al-lic	
				𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		a-ha-bid	"I destroy"	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		ah-bid	
2. Masc.			[ha-la-ca-at]		"	tal-lac, &c.	...	"		tal-lic, &c.	
2. Fem.	...	...	...		"	tal-la-ci	...	"		tal-li-ci	
3. Masc.	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	ha-lac	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	il-lac	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	il-lic	
3. Fem.	...	...	...	"	"	tal-lac	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		tal-lic	
<i>Plural.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
1.	...	...	...	"	"	na-al-lac	...	"		na-al-lic	
2. Masc.	...	...	...	"	"	tal-la-cu	...	"		tal-li-cu	
2. Fem.	...	...	...	"	"	tal-la-ca	...	"		tal-li-ca	
3. Masc.		ha-la-cu	...	"	"	il-la-cu	...	"		il-li-cu	
3. Fem.		[ha-la-ca]	...	"	"	il-la-ca	...	"		il-li-ca	
<i>Dual.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>				<i>Dual.</i>			
3.		ha-la-ca-a	...	"	"	[illacā]	...	"		[illicā]	

IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>				<i>Plural.</i>			
1.			𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	lil-lic			
			𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	li-lic			
2. Masc.	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	ha-lic				
2. Fem.	...	"	(h)al-ci				
3. Masc.	...	"	lil-lic li-lic				
2. Masc.	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	(h)al-cu				
2. Fem.	...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	(h)al-ca				
3. Masc.	...	"	lil-li-cu li-li-cu				
3. Fem.	...	"	lil-li-cu, li-li-ca				

INFINITIVE.

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 la-cu

PARTICIPLE.

𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (h) al-li-cu
 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 (h) a-li-cu

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANSIVE.		PRESENT.		AORIST.	
<i>Iphteal</i>	...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	i-tal-lac	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	i-tal-lic
"	...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	it-ta-lac	" "	it-ta-lic
<i>Niphal</i>	... [nal-luc]	" "	i-na-al-lac	" "	i-na-al-lic
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	" "	it-tal-lac	" "	it-tal-lic
<i>Pael</i>	... al-lac	" "	yu-'al-lac	" "	yu-'al-lic
"	... "	" "	yul-lac	" "	yul-lic
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	" "	yu-tal-lac	" "	yu-tal-lic
<i>Shaphel</i>	... [sal-lac]	" "	yu-sal-lac	" "	yu-sal-lic
<i>Istaphel</i>	...	" "	yus-tal-lac	" "	yus-tal-lic

IMPERATIVE.		PARTICIPLE.	
<i>Iphteal</i>	... [it-lic]	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	mu-tal-la-cu
<i>Niphal</i>	... na-al-lic	" "	mu-na-al-li-cu
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	" "	mut-tal-li-cu
<i>Pael</i>	... (h)ul-lic	" "	mu-'al-li-cu
<i>Iphtaal</i>	... [i-tal-lic]	" "	mu-tal-li-cu
<i>Shaphal</i>	... sul-lic	" "	mu-sal-li-cu
<i>Istaphal</i>	... [su-tal-lic]	" "	mus-tal-li-cu



Verbs ܝܠܝܕ.

KAL.

PERMANATIVE.			PRESENT.			AORIST.			IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.		
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>		
1.		[u-la-da-cu]	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎢		u-lad	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎢		u-lid, "I begat"	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎢		lu-lid
2. Masc.	...	...	" "		tu-lad	" "		tu-lid	" "		lid
2. Fem.	...	...	" "		tu-la-di	" "		tu-li-di	" "		li-di
3. Masc.		[u-lid]	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎢		yu-lad	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎢		yu-lid	" "		lu-lid
3. Fem.	...	...	" "		tu-lad	" "		tu-lid			
<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
1.	...	...	" "		nu-lad	" "		nu-lid			
2. Masc.	...	...	" "		tu-la-du	" "		tu-li-du	" "		li-du
2. Fem.	...	...	" "		tu-la-da	" "		tu-li-da	" "		li-da
3. Masc.	...	...	" "		yu-la-du	" "		yu-li-du	" "		lu-li-du
3. Fem.	...	...	" "		yu-la-da	" "		yu-li-da	" "		lu-li-da
<i>Dual</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>					
3.	...	...	" "		[yu-la-da-a]	" "		[yulidā]			
INFINITIVE.						PARTICIPLE.					
𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎢 𐎶𐎶			a-la-du			𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎢 𐎶𐎶			u-li-du		
𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶			lā-du			𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎢 𐎶𐎶			a-li-du.		

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANATIVE.			PRESENT.			AORIST.		
<i>Iphtēal</i>	...	[telud]	𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎢 𐎠𐎢		i-tu-lad	𐎶𐎶 𐎠𐎢 𐎠𐎢		i-tu-lid
<i>Niphal</i>	...	[nulud]	" "		[i-ne-lad]	" "		[i-ne-lid]
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...		" "		i-tu-lad	" "		it-tu-lid
<i>Paal</i>	...	[ullad]	" "		{yu-'ul-lad}	" "		{yu-'ul-lid}
			" "		{yul-lad}	" "		{yul-lid}
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...		" "		yu-tul-lad	" "		yu-tul-lid
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	[sulad]	" "		yu-se-lad	" "		yu-se-lid
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	[sutelad]	" "		yus-te-lad	" "		yus-te-lid

IMPERATIVE.

PARTICIPLE.

<i>Iphteal</i>	...	𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	mu-ta-li-du
<i>Niphal</i>	... nu-lid	” ”	mu-ne-li-du
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	” ”	mut-te-li-du
<i>Pacl</i>	... ul-lid	” ”	mul-li-du, mu-li-du
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶	mut-te-el-la-du
<i>Shaphel</i>	... su-lid	” ”	mu-sa-li-du, mus-te-li-du
<i>Istaphal</i>	... [su-te-lid]	𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	mus-te-li-du



Verbs פ"י.

KAL.

PERMANSIVE.		PRESENT.		AORIST.		IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.	
<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Singular.</i>	
1.	[inikacu]		i-na-ak		i-ni-ik "I suckled"		li-nik
2. Masc.	...	"	ti-na-ak	"	ti-ni-ik	"	nik
2. Fem.	...	"	ti-na-ki	"	ti-ni-ki	"	ni-ki
3. Masc.	...	"	i-nak	"	i-nik	"	li-nik
3. Fem.	...	"	ti-nak	"	ti-nik	"	...
<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
1. ...	...	"	ni-nak	"	ni-nik	"	...
2. Masc.	...	"	ti-na-ku	"	ti-ni-ku	"	ni-ku
2. Fem.	...	"	ti-na-ka	"	ti-ni-ka	"	ni-ka
3. Masc. [iniku]	...	"	i-na-ku	"	i-ni-ku	"	li-ni-ku
3. Fem.	...	"	i-na-ka	"	i-ni-ka	"	li-ni-ka

PARTICIPLE.

i-ni-ku

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANSIVE.		PRESENT.		AORIST.	
<i>Iphtaal</i>	... [tenuk]		i-ti-na-ak		i-ti-nik
<i>Niphal</i>	... [nenuk]	"	i-ni-na-ak	"	i-ni-nik
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	"	it-ti-nak	"	it-ti-nik
<i>Pael</i>	... [ennak]	"	i-en-nak	"	i-en-nik
		"	in-nak	"	in-nik
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	"	yut-te-en-nak	"	yut-te-en-nik
<i>Shaphel</i>	... [senak]	"	yu-se-nak	"	yu-se-nik
<i>Istaphal</i>	... [satenak]	"	yus-te-nak	"	yus-te-nik
<i>Istataphal</i> ...	[satetinak]		yus-te-te-nak	"	yus-te-te-nik

IMPERATIVE.				PARTICIPLE.			
<i>Iph teal</i>	...	[it-nik]	...	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵	mu-ti-ni-ku
<i>Niphal</i>	...	ni-nik	...	”	”	”	mu-ni-ni-ku
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	[ni-ti-nik]	...	”	”	”	mu-te-ni-ku
<i>Pael</i>	...	un-nik	...	”	”	”	mu-en-ni-ku
<i>Iph taal</i>	...	it-tin-nik	...	”	”	”	mut-te-en-ni-ku
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	su-nik	...	”	”	”	mu-se-ni-ku
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	su-te-nik	...	”	”	”	mus-te-ni-ku
<i>Istataphal</i>	...	[su-te-te-nik]		”	”	”	[mus-te-te-ni-ku]

N.B.—All these verbs are greatly confounded with one another, and had also a tendency to adopt forms borrowed from verbs 𐎶𐎵, consequently the same verb (e.g. *asabu*) might have some forms which presupposed a verb 𐎶𐎵, others which presupposed a verb 𐎶𐎵 (*usabu*), others which presupposed a verb 𐎶𐎵 (*nasabu*), &c. Thus the precative *lusib*, *lusibu* given above comes not from *asabu* (verb 𐎶𐎵), but from *usabu* (verb 𐎶𐎵).



Verbs 𐎶'𐎵:—

KAL.

PERMANSIVE.				PRESENT.			
Singular.				Singular.			
1.	...	[epsacu]	𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠	e-pa-as, ep-pas			" I make"
2. Masc.	...	[epsat]	𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠	te-pa-as, &c.			
2. Fem.	...	—	" "	te-pa-si			
3. Masc.	...	e-pis	" "	e-pa-as			
3. Fem.	...	—	" "	te-pa-as			
Plural.				Plural.			
1.	...	—	𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠	ne-pa-as			
2. Masc.	...	—	" "	te-pa-su			
2. Fem.	...	—	" "	te-pa-sa			
3. Masc.	...	[e-pi-su]	" "	e-pa-su			
3. Fem.	...	𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠	" "	e-pa-sa			
Dual.				Dual.			
3.		[episā]	" "	[epasā]			

AORIST.				IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.			
Singular.				Singular.			
1.	...	𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠	e-pus 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 e-mid " I stood"	𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠	li-pus		
2. Masc.	...	" "	te-pus " te-mid	" "	e-pus		
2. Fem.	...	" "	te-pu-si " te-mi-di	" "	e-pu-si		
3. Masc.	...	" "	e-pus " e-mid	" "	li-pus		
3. Fem.	...	" "	te-pus " te-mid	" "	—		
Plural.				Plural.			
1.	...	" "	ne-pus " ne-mid	" "	—		
2. Masc.	...	" "	te-pu-su " te-mi-du	" "	e-pu-su		
2. Fem.	...	" "	te-pu-sa " te-mi-da	" "	e-pu-sa		
3. Masc.	...	" "	e-pu-su " e-mi-du	" "	li-pu-su		
3. Fem.	...	" "	e-pu-sa " e-mi-da	" "	li-pu-sa		
Dual.							
3.	...	" "	[epusā] " emidā]				

INFINITIVE.				PARTICIPLE.			
𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱 e-pi-su 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 a-pū-su " to make"				𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱𐤥𐤳𐤠 𐤱 e-pi-su			

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANSIVE.			PRESENT.		AORIST.	
<i>Iphtcal</i> ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	et-pus	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	e-tap-pas	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	e-te-pus
<i>Niphal</i> ...	” ”	[nebus]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	ip-pas, i-pas	” ”	ip-pis, i-pis
<i>Ittaphal</i> ...	” ”	[netepus]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	it-te-pas	” ”	it-te-pis
<i>Pacl</i> ...	” ”	[eppas]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	yup-pas	” ”	yup-pis
<i>Iphtaal</i> ...	” ”	—	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	yu-te-ip-pas	” ”	yu-te-ip-pis
<i>Shaphel</i> ...	” ”	[sepas]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	yu-se-pas	” ”	yu-se-pis
<i>Istaphal</i> ...	” ”	[satepas]	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	yus-te-pas	” ”	yus-te-pis

IMPERATIVE.			PARTICIPLE.	
<i>Iphtcal</i> ...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	et-pis	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mu-te-pi-su
<i>Niphal</i> ...	” ”	ni-ip-pis	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mu-ni-pi-su
<i>Ittaphal</i> ...	” ”	ni-te-pis	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mu-te-pa-su
<i>Pacl</i> ...	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	up-pis	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mup-pi-su
<i>Iphtaal</i> ...	” ”	—	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mut-te-ip-pi-su
<i>Shaphel</i> ...	” ”	su-pis	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mu-si-pi-su
<i>Istaphal</i> ...	” ”	su-ut-te-pis	𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	mus-te-pi-su

The Babylonian dialect had 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *i-bus* or 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *e-i-bus*, *i-bas* or *e-i-bas*, *i-bu-su* or *e-i-bu-su*, and *i-ba-su* or *e-i-ba-su*, instead of the 3rd pers. sing. and pl. forms given above. [A Babylonian *b* often represented an Assyrian *p*.] The Babylonian dialect also said 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *yu-'ub-bas*, &c., instead of the contracted *yubbas*, &c.



CONCAVE VERBS.

KAL.

PERMANISIVE.

Singular.

1.		ca-ma-cu "I rise"
		ca'-a-na-cu, "I establish"
2. Masc.	„ „	[camat, ca'anat]
2. Fem.	—	—
3. Masc.		ca-am
„		ca-in
3. Fem.	„ „	[camat] [ca-i-nat]

Plural.

1.	—	—
2. Masc.	—	—
2. Fem.	—	—
3. Masc.		ca-mu, ca-i-nu
3. Fem.	„ „	ca-ma, ca-i-na

Dual.

3.		camā
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PRESENT.

Singular.

	a-tar
	at-tar "I bring back"
„ „	ta-tar, &c.
„ „	ta-ta-ri
„ „	i-tar
„ „	„
„ „	ta-tar

Plural.

„ „	na-tar
„ „	ta-ta-ru
„ „	ta-ta-ra
„ „	i-ta-ru
„ „	i-ta-ra

Dual.

„ „	i-ta-ra-a
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AORIST.

Singular.

1.		a-tur, at-tur		a-ciś "I cut off"
2. Masc.	„	ta-tur, &c.	„	ta-ciś
2. Fem.	„	ta-tu-ri	„	ta-ci-ši
3. Masc.	„	i-tur	„	i-ciś
3. Fem.	„	ta-tur	„	ta-ciś

Plural.

	na-tur		na-ciś
„	ta-tu-ru	„	ta-ci-šu
„	ta-tu-ra	„	ta-ci-ša
„	i-tu-ru	„	i-ci-šu
„	i-ta-ra	„	i-ci-ša

Dual.

3.	„	i-tu-ra-a	„	i-ci-ša-a
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KAL.—*continued.*

IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.

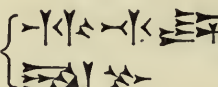


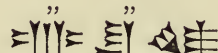
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>	
1.		lu-ut-tur, lu-tur-ru		
2. <i>Masc.</i>		tir, tir-ra tar		du-ku "smite ye," cinu "establish ye"
		cin duk		
2. <i>Fem.</i>	"	ti-ri, ta-ri, ci-ni, du-ci	"	du-cā, ci-nā
3. <i>M. and F.</i>	"	lit-tur, li-tur	"	lit-tu-ru, li-tu-ru
			<i>Dual.</i>	
			"	lit-tu-ra, li-tu-ra

INFINITIVE.		PARTICIPLE ACT.	
	ta'-a-ru to turn		ta'-i-ru ca'-i-nu
PARTICIPLE PASS.			
	ti-ru		di-ku ci-nu

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANISIVE.			PRESENT.	
<i>Iphtēal.</i>		{ te-bā-cu "I come" [te-cin]		ic-ta-an
<i>Niphalel</i> ...	" "	[na-ac-nu-un]	" "	ic-ca-na-an
<i>Ittaphalel</i> ...	" "	[na-ac-te-nun]	" "	it-tac-na-an
<i>Pacl</i> ...		ci-i-in	" "	{ yu-uc-ca-an yuc-ca-an
<i>Iphtael</i> ...	" "	—	" "	yuc-ta-an
<i>Pael</i> ...		cu-un-nu, 3rd pl.	" "	yuc-na-an
<i>Iphtalel</i> ...	" "	—	" "	ic-te-na-an
<i>Shaphel</i> ...	" "	[sa-ca-in]	" "	yu-sa-ca-an
<i>Istaphal</i> ...	" "	[sa-te-ca-an]	" "	yus-ta-ca-an
<i>Aphel</i> ...	" "	—	" "	yu-ca-(y)an
<i>Itaphal</i> ...	" "	—	" "	yuc-ca-an
<i>Shaphael</i> ...	" "	[saccen]	" "	yu-sac-ca-an
<i>Istaphael</i> ...	" "	—	" "	yus-tac-ca-an
<i>Shaphel Pass.</i>	" "	[su-cu-un]		yu-su-ca-an

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

	AORIST.			IMPERATIVE.	PARTICIPLE.		
<i>Iphtéal</i>	...		ic-ti-in	[ci-tu-un]			mu-uc-ti-nu
			it-bu'	[te-bu]			
<i>Niphalel</i>	...	" "	{ ic-ca-nin iz-za-nun }	na-ac-nin	" "		mu-uc-ca-ni-nu
<i>Ittaphalel</i>	...	" "	it-tac-nin	ni-tac-nin	" "		mut-tac-na-nu
<i>Pael</i>	...	" "	{ yu-uc-cin yuc-cin }	[uc-cin]	" "		mu-uc-ci-nu
<i>Iphtéal</i>	...	" "	yuc-ti-in	—	" "		mu-tac-ci-nu
<i>Pael</i>	...	" "	yuc-ni-in	uc-ni-in	" "		mu-uc-ti-nu
<i>Iphtalel</i>	...	" "	ic-te-nin	—	" "		—
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	" "	yu-sa-cin	su-cu-un	" "		mu-sa-ci-nu
<i>Istaphel</i>	...	" "	yus-ta-cin	sū-ut-cu-un	" "		mu-sac-ci-nu
<i>Aphel</i>	...	" "	yu-cin	cin, cu-un	" "		mu-ci-nu
<i>Itaphal</i>	...	" "	yuc-cin	—	" "		mu-uc-ci-nu
<i>Shaphael</i>	...	" "	yu-sac-cin	su-uc-cu-un	" "		mu-sac-ci-nu
<i>Istaphael</i>	...	" "	[yus-tac-cin]	—	" "		mus-tac-ci-nu
<i>Shaphel Pass.</i>			yu-su-cin	—	" "		—

It will be noticed that Pael and Iphtalel regularly appear in these Concave Verbs, and that Niphalel and Ittaphalel take the place of Niphal and Ittaphal.

The permansive of Pael changes *ayya* into *i*, and has a passive or neuter signification.



Verbs ל'ע, ל'י, ל'ה, ל'נ.

KAL.

PERMANISIVE (or Perfect).			PRESENT.			AORIST.		
<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Singular.</i>		
1.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-sa-cu "I lift up"	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	a-gab-bi' "I speak"		𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ag-bi'	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 ab-nu' "I built"
2. Masc.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-sa-at ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ta-gab-bi'...		𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	tag-bi'	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 tab-nu
2. Fem.	—	— ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ta-gab-bi'		𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	tag-bi'	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 tab-nu
3. Masc.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-su ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	i-gab-bi' ...		𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ig-bi'	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 ib-nu'
3. Fem.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-sat ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ta-gab-bi'		𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	tag-bi'	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 tab-nu'
<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
1.	—	— ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-gab-bi'		𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	nag-bi'	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 nab-nu
2. Masc.	—	— ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ta-gab-bu		𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	tag-bu	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 tab-nu
2. Fem.	—	— ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ta-gab-ba		𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	tag-ba	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 tab-na
3. Masc.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-su-u ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	i-gab-bu ...		𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ig-bu	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 ib-nu
3. Fem.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-sa-a ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	i-gab-ba ...		𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ig-ba	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 ib-na
<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>			<i>Dual.</i>		
3.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-sa-a ...	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	i-gab-ba-a		𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ig-ba-a	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 ib-na-i

IMPERATIVE AND PRECATIVE.

<i>Singular.</i>		
1.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	lu-ug-bi'
2. Masc.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ba-ni, ba-an
2. Fem.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ba-ni-i
3. Masc.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	li-ig-bi'
<i>Plural.</i>		
2. Masc.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ba-nu-u
2. Fem.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ba-na-a
3. Masc.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	li-ib-nu-u
3. Fem.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	lib-na-a

INFINITIVE.

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ba-nu "to build"
𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ga-a-bu "to speak"
𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-a-su "to lift"

PARTICIPLE.

𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ba-nu
𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ga-bu

Verbs 𐎶𐎵 properly have *e* in the last syllable, as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *is-me-e* "he heard," but *i* frequently takes its place. In the plural we may have 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *is-me-u* as well as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 *is-mu*.

PARADIGM OF THE OTHER CONJUGATIONS.

PERMANISIVE.				PRESENT.			
<i>Iphteal</i>	...		[kitbu']	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		ik-te-ba'	
<i>Pael</i> ...	...		[kabba']	"	"	yu-kab-ba'	
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...		—	"	"	yuk-tab-ba'	
<i>Niphal</i>	...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	nak-bu'	"	"	ik-ka-ba'	
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	" "	[nak-te-bu']	"	"	it-tak-ba'	
<i>Niphael</i>	...	" "	[nakabbu']	"	"	it-kab-ba'	
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	" "	[sakba']	"	"	yu-sak-ba'	
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	" "	[satkeba']	"	"	yus-te-ik-ba'	
<i>Shaphael</i>	...	" "	[sakabba']	"	"	yus-kab-ba'	
<i>Istaphael</i>	...	" "	[satkabba']	"	"	yus-kab-ba'	
<i>Shaphel Pass...</i>	...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	ku-ub-bu'	"	"	yu-ku-ub-ba'	
AORIST.				IMPERATIVE.			
<i>Iphteal</i>	...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	ik-te-bi'	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵		kit-bi'	
<i>Pael</i> ...	...	" "	yu-kab-bi'	"	"	ku-ub-bi'	
<i>Iphtaal</i>	...	" "	yuk-tab-bi'	"	"	ki-tib-bi'	
<i>Niphal</i>	...	" "	ik-ka-bi'	"	"	nak-bi'	
<i>Ittaphal</i>	...	" "	it-tak-bi'	"	"	ni-tak-bi'	
<i>Niphael</i>	...	" "	ik-kab-bi'	"	"	[na-kab-bi']	
<i>Shaphel</i>	...	" "	yu-sak-bi'	"	"	suk-bu'	
<i>Istaphal</i>	...	" "	yus-te-ik-bi'	"	"	su-te-ik-bi'	
<i>Shaphael</i>	...	" "	yus-kab-bi'	"	"	[su-ku-ub-bu']	
<i>Istaphael</i>	...	" "	yus-kab-bi'	"	"	[su-te-ku-ub-bi']	
<i>Shaphel Pass...</i>	...	" "	yu-ku-ub-bi'			—	
PARTICIPLE.							
<i>Iphteal...</i>	...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	muk-te-bu-u	<i>Niphael...</i>	...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵	muk-kab-bu-u
<i>Pael</i> ...	"	"	mu-kab-bu-u	<i>Shaphel...</i>	"	"	mu-sak-bu-u
<i>Iphtaal</i>	"	"	muk-tab-bu-u	<i>Istaphal</i>	"	"	mus-te-ik-bu-u
<i>Niphal...</i>	"	"	muk-ka-bu-u	<i>Shaphael</i>	"	"	mus-kab-bu-u
<i>Ittaphal</i>	"	"	mut-tak-bu-u	<i>Istaphael</i>	"	"	mus-te-kab-bu-u

By combining the forms given in these Paradigms the student will be able to obtain the forms of *doubly defective Verbs* like 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *atsu* “to go forth,” 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *lavu* “to cling to,” 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *bavu* “to come.”

PARADIGM OF QUADRILITERAL VERBS.

The Characters to be added by the Student.

PERMANENTIVE.				PRESENT.	
<i>Kal (=Palēl)</i> ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	pal-cit	{ i-pal-cat “he crosses” is-khu-par “he overthrows” }	
<i>Iphtalel</i> ...	”	”	[pitlucut]	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵	yup-tal-cat
<i>Saphalel</i> ...	”	”	[saplacat]	”	yus-pal-cat
<i>Istaphalel</i> ...	”	”	[saptelcat]	”	yus-ta-pal-cat
<i>Niphalel</i> ...	”	”	[naplacut]	”	ip-pal-cat
<i>Ittaphalel</i> ...	”	”	[naptelcut]	”	it-ta-pal-cat
<i>Niphalla</i> ...	”	”	—	”	ip-pal-ca-ta-ta

AORIST.		IMPERATIVE.	PARTICIPLE.
<i>Kal (=Palēl)</i>	{ i-pal-cit, i-pa-la-cit ip-la-cit, is-khu-pir }	pal-cit	mu-pal-ci-tu
<i>Iphtalel</i> ...	yup-tal-cit	pi-tal-cat	mu-up-tal-ci-tu
<i>Saphalel</i> ...	yus-pal-cit	su-pal-cut	mu-pal-ci-tu
<i>Istaphalel</i> ...	yus-ta-pal-cit	sit-pal-cut	mus-ta-pal-ci-tu
<i>Niphalel</i> ...	{ ip-pal-cit ip-par-sud “he pur- sued” }	ni-pal-cat	mu-up-pal-ci-tu
<i>Ittaphalel</i> ...	it-ta-pal-cit	[na-te-pal-cat]	mut-ta-pal-ci-tu
<i>Niphalla</i> ...	𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 ip-pal-cit-it	mu-up-pal-cit-tu



VERBS TO BE CONJUGATED BY THE STUDENT.

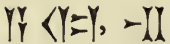




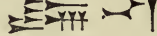
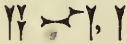

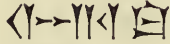



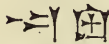
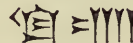
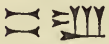
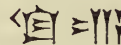
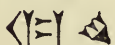
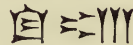
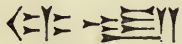

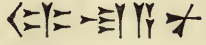

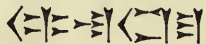
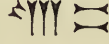
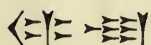
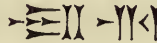
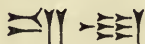
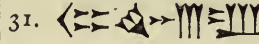
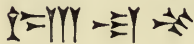

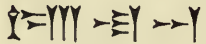
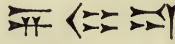
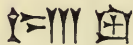

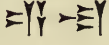
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2.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-ba-lu	to fall, destroy	22.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to proclaim
3.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	pa-ra-tsu	to speak falsely	23.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to cut off
4.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	tša-ba-tu	to take	24.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to slay
5.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	sa-dha-ru	to write	25.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to oversee
6.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	sa-pa-ru	to send	26.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to make bricks
7.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ma'-a-tu	to die	27.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to thresh
8.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	sa-la-dhu	to rule	28.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to measure
9.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	ba-kha-ru	to choose	29.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	to pour
10.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶	na-ca-ru	to be strange	Verbs to be conjugated and the Characters added by the Student.		
Verbs to be transliterated and conjugated by the Student.				30.	ca-ra-bu	to be near
11.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to protect	31.	ka-a-su	to snare
12.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to complete	32.	e-bi-lu	to be lord
13.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to collect	33.	ha-pa-cu	to smite
14.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to finish	34.	ma-la-cu	to rule
15.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to hear	35.	ca-na-su	to submit
16.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to trust	36.	ma-kha-ru	to be present, to receive
17.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to destroy	37.	sa-ra-cu	to deliver
18.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to cross over	38.	na-du-u	to place
19.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to curse	39.	za-ca-ru	to remember
20.	𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶		to ask	40.	a-ba-lu	to bring

VERBS *to be conjugated and the Characters added by the Student.*

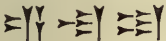
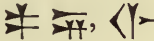
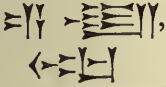

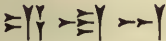


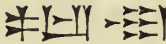



41.	e-ri-bu ...	<i>to descend</i>	59.	e-zi-bu ...	<i>to forsake</i>
42.	e-lu-u ...	<i>to ascend</i>	60.	pa-ta-khu	<i>to cut open</i>
43.	e-ci-mu ...	<i>to strip, to take</i>	61.	ga-ru-u ...	<i>to war</i>
44.	sa-la-lu ...	<i>to spoil</i>	62.	sa-ca-ru ...	<i>to drink</i>
45.	khar-pa-su	<i>to be violent</i>	63.	ra-tsa-pu	<i>to build</i>
46.	ca-vu-u ...	<i>to burn</i>	64.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to build</i>
47.	sa-tu-u ...	<i>to drink</i>	65.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to go</i>
48.	sa-la-pu ...	<i>to pull out</i>	66.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to hate</i>
49.	ka-lu-u ...	<i>to burn</i>	67.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to see</i>
50.	na-ca-ru	<i>to dig</i>	68.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to fill</i>
51.	ma-lu-u ...	<i>to fill</i>	69.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to die</i>
52.	ša-kha-ru	<i>to go round</i>	70.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to assemble</i>
53.	e-ni-khu	<i>to decay</i>	71.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to burn</i>
54.	pa-ra-ru	<i>to crush</i>	72.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to learn</i>
55.	kha-ba-tu	<i>to devastate</i>	73.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to make</i>
56.	par-sa-du	<i>to fly</i>	74.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to conquer</i>
57.	ta-ra-tsu	<i>to arrange</i>	75.	𐎶𐎵	<i>to be good</i>
58.	na-pa-ra-cu	<i>to break</i>			



LIST OF ASSYRIAN PREPOSITIONS.

1. 	a-di ...	<i>up to</i>	18. 	im ...	<i>from, with</i>
2. 	a-khi, a- kha-at	<i>at the side of</i>	19. 	ina, in ...	<i>in, by, with</i>
3. 	a-khar ...	<i>behind</i>	20. 	in-na, in- nannu	<i>in, from</i>
4. 	a-na, an	<i>to, for</i>	21. 	it-ti, it ...	<i>with, during</i>
5. 	ar-cu, ar-ci	<i>after</i>	22. 	ci ...	<i>according to, as</i>
6. 	as-su, as- sum	<i>in, by, in re- gard to</i>	23. 	ci-ma, cim	<i>like</i>
7. 	ba-lu, baliv	<i>without</i>	24. 	ci-bit ...	<i>by command of</i>
8. 	bi-rid ...	<i>within, near</i>	25. 	ci-rib ...	<i>in the midst of</i>
9. 	di-khi ...	<i>opposite</i>	26. 	cu-um ...	<i>instead of</i>
10. 	ul-li ...	<i>among</i>	27. 	la-pa-ni...	<i>before</i>
11. 	ul-lā-nu	<i>before</i>	28. 	li-me-ti, li	<i>near</i>
12. 	ul-la-num- ma	<i>upon</i>	29. 	lib-bi, libba	<i>in the midst of</i>
13. 	ul-tu ...	<i>from, out of</i>	30. 	makh-ri	<i>before</i>
14. 	is-tu ...	<i>from, out of</i>	31. 	mi-ikh-rit	<i>among</i>
15. 	il-la-mu...	<i>before</i>	32. 	nir ...	<i>below, near, against</i>
16. 	il-la-an [<i>or</i> elan]	<i>beyond</i>	33. 	ne-mi-du	<i>towards</i>
17. 	il-lu ...	<i>upon</i>	34. 	śi-khar-ti	<i>throughout</i>
			35. 	e-la ...	<i>over</i>

ASSYRIAN PREPOSITIONS—*continued.*

36. 	e-la-at ...	<i>except</i>	41. 	pa-ni, pan	<i>before</i>
37. 	e-li, el ...	<i>over, upon, above, beside</i>	42. 	tsir ...	<i>against, upon</i>
38. 	e-la-an ...	<i>beyond</i>	43. 	sa ...	<i>of, in regard to</i>
39. 	e-ma ...	<i>around</i>	44. 	sap-tu ...	<i>by the help of</i>
40. 	er-ti ...	<i>against</i>	45. 	se-pu ...	<i>under</i>
			46. 	tic ...	<i>behind</i>



THE COMPOUND PREPOSITIONS.

1.		a-na it-ti	<i>to be with</i>
2.		a-na la	<i>not to be</i>
3.		a-na im	<i>to</i>
4.		a-na e-li	<i>over</i>
5.		a-na er-ti	<i>to the presence of</i>
6.		ul-tu ci-rib	<i>from the midst of</i>
7.		ul-tu lib-bi	<i>from the midst of</i>
8.		ul-tu pa-ni	<i>from before</i>
9.		i-na bi-bil, i-na bi-ib-lat	<i>in the midst of</i>
10.		i-na a-di dhe-mi	<i>by command of</i>
11.		i-na ci-rib	<i>in the midst of</i>
12.		i-na lib-bi	<i>in the midst of</i>
13.		i-na šu-ki	<i>in front of</i>
14.		i-na ni-rib	<i>near to</i>
15.		i-na la	<i>for want of</i>
16.		i-na pan	<i>from before</i>
17.		i-na e-li	<i>above</i>
18.		i-na er-ti	<i>after</i>
19.		i-na tir-tsi, i-na tar-tsi	<i>in the {presence time} of</i>
20.		i-na an-ni	<i>at this time</i>
21.		ci la	<i>without</i>
&c., &c.			

THE CONJUNCTIONS.

1. < or <Y>𐎶	uorvā	and (between nouns and clauses)	12. 𐎶 𐎶	ma-a ...	that, for umma (see Ad-verbs)
𐎶	vā ...	and (after verbs)	13. 𐎶	sa ...	when, because, where, that
2. <, 𐎶𐎶𐎶	û ...	or	14. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶	sum-ma	if, thus, when
3. 𐎶 𐎶	ai ...	not (with the Imperat. or Precat.)	15. 𐎶< 𐎶𐎶 𐎶	al-la sa	after that
4. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶	ac-ca	how?	16. 𐎶 <𐎶𐎶 𐎶	a-di-sa, a-di e-li sa	in so far as, while
5. 𐎶𐎶	im ...	if	17. <Y>𐎶< 𐎶𐎶 𐎶	ar-ci sa	after that
6. 𐎶 𐎶	as-su	when, mean-while, now	18. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶< 𐎶	im ma- ti-ma	if at all
7. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶	i-nu...	behold, now	19. 𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶< 𐎶	i-na ma- ti-ma	in any case
8. 𐎶𐎶	cī ...	when, thus, as, while	20. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶	ci-sa ...	whenever
9. 𐎶𐎶 𐎶	ci-ma	as, thus	21. 𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶	lib-bu sa	just as
10. 𐎶𐎶	lā ...	not	22. 𐎶 𐎶𐎶 𐎶< 𐎶	sa ma-ti- ma	of what place?
<𐎶𐎶	ul ...	not (with verbs)			
11. 𐎶𐎶	lū ...	whether, or, truly (verbal prefix of past time)			

THE ADVERBS.

The most common mode of forming the adverb in Assyrian was by attaching the termination *-is* to the construct-state of a noun (whether sing. or pl.) ; as *rab-is* "greatly," *el-is* "above," *sallat-is* "for a spoil," *caccab-is* "like a star," *sadan-is* "like mountains." The accusative case of the noun, with or without the mimmation, might also be used adverbially, as *palcā* "amply," *rubam* "greatly."

The genitive also, with or without the mimmation, is sometimes found ; as *batstsi* "in ruin," *labirim* "of old."

The most common adverbs of place and time are the following :—

1.	a-gan-na ...	here	11.	ci-ha-am ...	thus
2.	a-di ...	till	12.	lu-ma(h)-du	much
3.	ai-um-ma,	never	13.	makh-ri ...	formerly
	ya-um-ma,		14.	ma-te-ma...	in times past
	um - ma		15.	e-nin-na ...	again
....	.... la		16.	e-nu-va ...	when, at that time
4.	al-lu, al-la,	then, after- wards	17.	pa-na-ma...	formerly
	al-la sa		18.	tša-tis ...	in future
5.	ar-ci ...	afterwards	19.	sa... ...	when
6.	u-di-na	at the same [time]	20.	sa-num-ma,	in a foreign
7.	um-ma ...	thus, that		sa - nam-	land, else-
8.	ul - lā - na,	from that		ma	where
	ultu ulla	time, from of old	21.	ina yumi	at that time
9.	zi-is ...	as of old		suma	
10.	ca-la-ma ...	of all kinds	22.	um-ma-as-su	because

DERIVATION OF NOUNS.

A large proportion of Assyrian nouns are derived from different forms of the verb. Thus from Kal we have the infinitives 𐎲𐎠𐎵 𐎠𐎫𐎶 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *ra-kha-a-tsu* "to inundate," 𐎠𐎫𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *ni-ci-i-su* "to cut off," and 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *su-mu-u-ru* "to keep;" the participle passive 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *da-li-i-khu* "troubled," and the active participle 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *ma-a-li-cu* "ruling" where the long *ā* of the first syllable serves to distinguish it from *mā-li-cu* "a king," which is derived from the Permansive.

From Pael we have nouns like 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *kar-ra-du* "war-like," *lim-mu-nu* "injured."

From Palel, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *nam-ri-ri* "bright."

From Iphtéal and Iphtaal, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *cit-ru-bu* "a meeting," *lat-bu-su* "clothed," *git-ma-lu* "a benefactor."

From Shaphel, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *sap-sa-ku* "an opening," *sum-cu-tu* "a slaughter."

From Niphal, 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *nab-kha-ru* "collected," *nab-ni-tu* "offspring," *num-kha-ru* "a receipt."

From the weak verbs come words like 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *mi-ru* "offspring" for *ma'-iru*, *sa-hu* "summit" from *nasu*, and from verbs 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 , *lit-tu* (for *lid-tu*), *li-du*, *li-i-tu*, *li-da-a-tu*, and *lit-tu-tu*, all meaning "offspring." Also forms which repeat the second radical, as *li-lic-cu* "a going," *lil-li-du* "a birth," *dadnu* "man," the Heb. *adam* אדם.





When a monosyllable is repeated the last consonant of the first syllable is generally assimilated to the first consonant of the second syllable, as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *kak-ka-du* (for *kad-kadu*) "a head," *ca-ac-ca-bu* (for *cab-cabu*) "a star."



The prefix *M* denotes the instrument, action, or place, as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *man-za-zu* a "bulwark."

The prefix *T* (another form of Iphtéal) builds abstracts, as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *tas-me-a-tu* "a hearing," *te-ni-se-tu* "mankind," *tu-ku-ma-tu* or *tuk-ma-tu* "opposition." Also adjectives as *Tas-me-tu* "she who hears" (the wife of Nebo).

Roots may be increased by prefixing a vowel, as 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎵 *al-ca-cat*

or *il-ca-cat* "stories," *e-da-khu* "warrior," *im-mi-ru* "youngling," *u-ta-a-ma* "lawgiver."

A word might be lengthened by affixing *ānu* (also *īnu* or *innu* and *ūnu*) to the construct;  *cir-ba-a-nu* "an offering,"  *sil-dha-a-nu* "a king,"  *te-er-din-nu* "a descent,"  *a-gu-nu* "a crown." Words so formed were collectives.



Gentile nouns were formed by the termination *ai* (fem. *aitu*), as  *ti-(h)am-ta-ai* "a sailor,"  *Ba-bi-la-ai* "a Babylonian," *Dur-Sar-ci-na-ai-ti* "she of Dur-Sargon."














Quadriliterals are occasionally found, as well as quinqueliterals, as *a-sa-ri-du* "first-born," *khar-pa-su* "vehemence," *kha-mi-luhk-khi* "stores," *kha-ba-tsi-il-la-tu* "a lily."











Many Assyrian words are borrowed from Accadian.

PHONOLOGY.

The chief phonetic rules to be remembered are the following :—

1. A sibilant before a dental generally becomes *l*, as *kha-mil-tu* "five" for *kha-mis-tu*.
2. A dental followed by *s* is (together with the sibilant) resolved into *śś* or *ś*, as  *ka-aś-su* or  *ka-su* for *kat-su* "his hand."
3. A dental preceded by a sibilant is assimilated to the latter, and when the sibilant is *s* the last rule takes effect, as *its-tsa-bat* for *its-ta-bat* "he is taken," *iś-sa-can* and *i-sa-can* for *is-ta-can* "he dwells."
4. After a guttural, the *t* of the secondary conjugations may change to *d* or *dh*, as *ik-dha-rib* for *ik-ta-rib* "he approached."
5. *Kh* in the other Semitic idioms, is frequently replaced in Assyrian by *h*, or lost altogether.
6. Instead of *k* the Babylonian dialect often has *g*, as *ga-tu* for *ka-tu* "hand;" and this change of letter sometimes makes its way into the Assyrian dialect.

7. *C* frequently takes the place of *k* (especially at the beginning of a word), and also (but more rarely) of *g*, as    *ci-ri-bu* for    *ki-ri-bu* "neighbourhood,"   *ci-bit* for   *ki-bit* "command;" and where the other Semitic dialects prefer the softer consonants (*g*, *z*), Assyrian often combines *c* and *ts* in a root.
8. *N* is generally assimilated to the following consonant, as *id-din* for *in-din* "he gave." Conversely, a double dental may be resolved into *nd* or *nt*.
9. *M* may become *n* before a dental, sibilant, or guttural, as *khan-sa* for *kham-sa* "five," and then be assimilated to the following consonant, as   *ikhkhar* for *imkhar* "it is present." Conversely, double *b* or double *p* may be resolved into *mb* or *mp*, as *i-nam-bu'* for *i-nab-bu'* "he proclaims."
10. *E* () is always a vowel, and is very frequently used as interchangeable with *i*.

N.B.—The Assyrians had considerable difficulty in adapting the characters of a foreign (Accadian) syllabary to express the sounds of their own language. Hence in the 3rd pers. sing. of a verb, whenever the form requires a prefixed *u* (in Pael, &c.), we have to supply a *y*; thus  must be read *yus*, not *us*,  *yu*, not *u*. Before , *h* has often to be understood, and sometimes has to be supplied (though not written) after a vowel. *M* and *v* were interchangeable in Accadian, and possibly also in Assyrian; at all events they are interchangeable in the writing, and , e.g., must sometimes be read *ma* and sometimes *va*,  sometimes *am* and sometimes *av*. The chief drawback occasioned by the syllabary was that a final guttural may be read *g*, *c*, or *k*, a final dental *d*, *dh*, or *t*, a final labial *b* or *p*, a final sibilant *s* or *ś*, and even *z* or *ts*. Thus  may be either *tig*, *tic*, or *tik*. Again,  represented both *za* and *tsa*,  *da* or *dha*,  *di* or *dhi*, and  *bu* or *pu*. Only a certain number of characters contained the vowel *e*. There was no *sh* or *th*.



READING LESSONS.

Extract from the Annals of TIGLATH-PILESER I (W.A.I. XVI, col. 8, line 39) :—

(39.) li - ta - at kur - di - ya ir - nin - tu (40.) tam - kha - ri - ya
The records of my warriors, the battle-shout of my fighting,

suc - nu - us naciri (41.) tsa - è - ru - ut D.P. A - sur sa D.P. A - nu va
the submission of enemies hostile to Asshur, whom Anu and

D.P. Rammânu (42.) a - na si - tsu - ti is - ru - cu - u - ni
Rimmon to destruction have given,

(43.) i - na D.P. na - ra a - ya va tim - me - ni - ya (44.) al - dhu - ur
on my tablet and my foundation-stone I wrote;

i - na bit D.P. A - nuv va D.P. Rammânu (45.) ili rabi
in the temple of Anu and Rimmon, the gods great,

beli - ya (46.) a - na tsa - at yumi as - cu - un (47.) va
my lords, for future days I established; and

D.P. na - ra - a - T sa D.P. Sam - si D.P. Rammânu (48.) a - bi - ya a - ni - mis
the tablets of Samas-Rimmon my father duly

ab - su - us D.P. niki (49.) ak - ki a - na as - ri - su - nu u - tir
I cleaned; victims I sacrificed: to their places I restored (them)

(50.) a - na ar - cat yumi a - na YU - um tsa - a - te a - na
for future days, for a day long hereafter, for

ma - te - ma ruba ARC - u (52.) e - nu - ma bit D.P. A - nuv va
whatsoever prince hereafter (reigns). When the temple of Anu and

D.P. Rammānu ili (53.) RABU - te beli - ya va šī - gur - ra - a - tu
Rimmon, the gods great, my lords, and the towers

(54.) sa - ti - na yu - sal - ba - ru - va (55.) e - na - khu an - khu - šu - nu
these grow old, and decay, their ruins

lu - ud - dis (56.) D.P. na - ra - a - TI - ya va tim - me - ni - ya ni - mes
may he renew, my tablets and my foundation-stones duly

li - ib - su - us (58.) D.P. niki lik - ki a - na as - ri - su - nu
may he cleanse, victims may he slay, to their places

lu - u - tir (59.) va sum - su it - ti - ya lil - dhu - ur
may he restore, and his name with mine may he write.

(60.) ci - ma ya - ti - ma D.P. A - nuv va D.P. Rammānu ili rabi
Like myself, may Anu and Rimmon, the great gods,

i - na dhu - ub lib - bi (62.) va ca - sad ir - nin - te dha - bis
in soundness of heart and conquest in battle bountifully

lidh - dhar - ru - su (63.) sa D.P. na - ra - a - TI - ya va tim - me - ni - ya
keep him. He who my inscriptions and my foundation-stones

(64.) i - khab - bu - u i - ša - pa - nu (65.) a - na me i - na - du - u
shall conceal, shall hide, to the water shall lay,

(66.) i - na isati i - kal - lu - u (67.) i - na epi
with fire shall burn, in dust!

i - ca - ta - mu i - na bit cummi (?) (68.) a - sar la - a - ma - ri
shall cover, in a house underground (?) a place not seen

pi - si - ris i - na - ci - mu (69.) sum eadh - ra i - pa - si - dhu - va
for interpretation shall set, the name written shall erase, and

(70.) sum - su i - sa - dha - ru va mi - lim - ma (71.) lim - na
his own name shall write; and an attack evil


i - kha - ša - ša - va (72.) a - na pa - an D.P. na - ra - a - TI - ya
shall devise, and against the face of my inscriptions

(73.) yu - sap - ra - cu (74.) D.P. A - nu va D.P. Assuru ili rabi
shall cause to break, may Anu and Assur, the gods great,
















beli - ya (75.) iz - zi - is li - cal - mu - su - va
my lords, strongly injure him, and

(76.) ar - ra - ta ma - ru - us - ta li - ru - ru - su (77.) šarru - šu
(with) a curse grievous may they curse him; his kingdom








lis - ci - bu (78.) sul cušši šar(u) - ti - su li - šu - khu
may they dissipate, the ascent of the throne of his kingdom may they remove

(79.)  tsab - hi bilu - ti - su lu - bal - lu
the armies of his lordship may they devour,

(80.) *cacci - su
his weapons*






 (81.)
 
















lu - sab - bi - ru a - bi - ic - ti um - ma - ni - su lis - cu - nu
may they break, *the destruction* *of his army* *may they cause;*

(82.)       

i - na pa - an naciri - su ca - mis








in the presence of his enemies wholly

(83.) 
 lu - se - si - bu - su
may they cause him to dwell;

D.P. Rammânu i - na šimmi
















may the Air-god with pestilence

khul - te mat - šu li - ib - tsu











destructive his land cut off;

(85.) (86.)
 śu - un - ka pu - pu - ta khu - sakh - khu pagri a - na
want of crops, famine, (and) corpses against






(87.)











mat - ti - su lid - di' ana bil - ut ma - la - a - ti - su lik - bi'

his land may he lay; against the sovereignty of his full-power may he speak :

(88.)          
 sum - su zir - su ina mati lu - khal- li - ik
his name, his seed in the land may he destroy.



ANALYSIS.

39. *līlat*, pl. fem., construct form.
kurdi, for *kurādi*, pl. of *kuradu* "warrior;" perhaps Ar. قدير.
ya, poss. pron., first person suffix.
iruintu, with vowel prefix, from רנן "to shout for joy."
40. *tamkhari*, gen. sing., Tiphel derivative from נהר "to be present," facing;" hence "opposition" or "fighting."
sucnus, sing. construct, Shaphel passive deriv. from נש "to subject."
nāciri, masc. pl. gen., Kal participle of נבר, the Kal of which is not used in Hebrew.
41. *tsa'erut*, masc. pl., construct of the Kal part., *tsa'iru* "enemy," Heb. צר.
 The plural is also found under the forms *tsa'eri*, *tsa'iri*, *tsahri* and *tsayāri*. *E* is incorrectly written for 'i, which stands for *vi*.
Anu was originally the sky, *Rimmon* was the air-god.
42. *sitsuti*, sing. gen. fem. verbal noun. Aram. שצא, Targ. שצו "to destroy."
isrucūni, third pl. masc. perf., Kal of *saracu*.
43. *narā* (preceded by D.P. of "stone" *abnu*), apparently borrowed from Accadian. *Narā* (or *narū*) is fem., with pl. *narāti*.
timmeni, pl. masc., borrowed from Accadian.
44. *aldhur* for *asdhur*, 1st pers. sing. aor. Kal of שטר "to write."
bīt (for *bayit*), sing. construct; Heb. בית.
45. *ili*, pl. masc. of 'ilu; Heb. אל.
rabi, also *rabuti*, masc. pl., adj.; Heb. רב.
bili or *beli*, pl. masc. of *belu*, Heb. בעל.
46. *tsāt*, fem. pl. construct; abstract noun from יצא (Ass. *atsu*) "to go forth" (literally "the goings forth," "that which will go forth").
yumi, pl. masc. of *yumu*, Heb. יום.
ascun, 1st pers. sing. aor. Kal of שכן (originally Shaphel of כון).

48. *'abi*, gen. sing. masc. of *abu* (אב).
'animes, adverb in *-is* formed from pl. of *'anu*, "suitably, fitly." Cp. Ar. انى
absus, 1st pers. sing. aor. Kal of בשיש "to cleanse."
niki, pl. of *niku* "offering," "sacrifice;" Heb. נִקְיָה.
49. *akki*, 1st pers. sing. aor. Kal of נקה (*naku'u*), from which *niku* is derived.
'asri, pl. of *'asru*, "a place;" Aram. (& Ar.) אתר.
utir, 1st pers. sing. aor. Aphel of *tāru*, "to come back," become," "be;"
 Heb. תור "to go about."
50. *'arcāt*, pl. fem. construct of an abstract *'arcu* for *aricu*, "after" p. ארך.
yum tsāte literally "day of the future;" *yum* in construct sing., *tsāte* abstract
 fem. pl.
51. *matema* "at any time," "at any place;" Cp. Heb. מתי "when."
rubu, from רב, literally "a great one."
52. *enuma*, adverb compounded of *enu* (Ar. عنى), and the pron. *ma* "that."
53. *šigurrātu*, pl. fem. of *šigurrātu*, "a closed place," hence "a temple-tower"
 or observatory, from סגר. It is written *ziggurrātu* in the Babylonian
 dialect.
54. *sātina*, pl. fem. of the pron. *su'atu*, *sātu*, agreeing with *šigurrātu*.
yusalbaru-va, 3rd pers. masc. aor. Shaphel of *labaru* "to be old," with the
 enclitic conjunction *va* (!) "and."
55. *enakhū*, 3rd. pers. masc. pl. aor. Kal of ענה.
'ankhušunu, for *ankhut-sunu*, *t + s* being replaced not only by *t + š*, but also
 by *š* alone.
ankhut is pl. masc. from *'ankhu* a subst. derived from ענה, *'ayin* becoming *'a*.
luddis, 3rd sing. masc. Precative Aphel of *hadasu* "to be new." Cp.
 Heb. חדש.
57. *nimes* for *'animes*, as in line 48. Verbs נ"פ drop their initial radical in many
 forms. (See my *Assyrian Grammar*, p. 108).
libsus, 3rd masc. sing. prec. Kal from *basasu* (as above).
likki, 3rd masc. sing. prec. Kal from *niku'u* (as above), the nasal being
 assimilated to the following letter.
58. *lutir*, 3rd masc. sing. prec. Aphel of *tāru* (as above).

59. *sum*, sing. masc. construct of *sumu* "a name;" Heb. שם.
itti, preposition; Heb. את.
lildhur, 3rd masc. sing. prec. Kal of *sadharu* (as above).
60. *yatima*, 1st pers. pron., compounded of *ya* "I," the suffix *ti*, and the pron. *ma*.
61. *dhub*, sing. construct of the subst. *dhubu*; Heb. טוב (see line 62).
libbi, gen. sing. of *libbu* "heart;" Heb. לב.
62. *casad*, sing. masc. construct of *casadu* "a possession," from *casadu* "to conquer."
irninte, gen. sing. of the collective *irnintu* (as above); "possession of the battle-cry" = "victory in battle."
dhābis, adverb in *-is* from *dhabu* "good" (as in line 61). *Dhābu* is for *dhāvābu*.
lidhdharu, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Kal of *nadharu* "to guard;" Heb. נטר.
64. *ikhabbu'u*, 3rd sing. masc. future Kal of *khābū* "to hide;" Heb. הבא. (For the form see my *Assyrian Grammar*, pp. 52, 53, 69).
isāpanu for *isappanu*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of *sāpanu* "to sweep away," with *a* for *i* in the 3rd syllable; Cp. Heb. ספה.
65. *me*, pl. masc. of *mu* "a drop of water." The reduplicated pl. *mami* also occurs; Heb. במים.
inādu'u for *inaddu'u*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of *nadu'u* "to place;" Cp. Ar. نَد.
66. *'isati*, pl. gen. fem. of *'isu* "fire" (Heb. אש).
ikallu'u, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of קלה "to burn" (as in Heb. and Ar.)
67. *epiri*, pl. of *ipru* or *epru* "dust;" Heb. עפר.
icatumu for *icattumu*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of כתם, with *u* instead of *i* in the 3rd syllable.
bit cummi (?). Conjectural transliteration. The first ideograph is "house" (*bitu*), the second "high" or "precious" (*ellu*), and the third "god" (*'ilu*). The second and third, however, must be taken together as a compound ideograph, and perhaps denote the Assyrian Plutus.

68. *lâ amari*; *lâ* “not” (Heb. לא), *amari*, the gen. masc. pl. after construct *asar* of the adjective *amaru* “seen;” therefore literally “things seen” (Cp. Heb. אור).
- pisiris*, adverb, in *-is* from *pisiru* “an interpretation” (Heb. and Aram. פשר).
inâcimu for *inaccimu*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of נכס “to take.”
69. *ipâsidhu* for *ipassidhu*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of *pasadhu* “to strip” (Heb. פשט).
70. *îsadharu* for *îsadhḏharu* (with *a* for *i*), 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of *sadharu* (as above).
milimma, acc. sing. of *milimma* or *milimmu*, from ליה “to cleave to.” A variant reading gives *lumima* or *luwiva*, apparently from the same root.
71. *limna*, acc. sing. masc. of the adj. *limnu* (for *limunu*), agreeing with *milimma*; perhaps akin to Heb. (and Ar.) לחם “to fight.”
ikhaśaśa-va for *ikhaśśaśa*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Kal of *khaśaśu*, with final *u* changed to *-a* through the influence of the same vowel in both the following and the preceding syllables; Cp. Æth., *khasasa* “to investigate;” Ar. *khassa*.
72. *pān*, construct of *pānu* “face;” Heb. פנים.
73. *yusapracu*, 3rd sing. masc. fut. Shaphel of פרך “to break.”
75. *’izzis*, adverb in *-is*, from *’izzu* “strong;” Heb. עז.
licālmū, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Pael of נלם “to injure” or “revile,” contracted from *licallīmu*.
76. *’arrāti*, sing. fem. subst., from ארר “to curse” (see *liruru* below).
marusta for *marutsta*, fem. adj., agreeing with *’arrati*, from מרץ “to be violent” or “hard.”
liruru, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Kal of ארר.
77. *sarruśu* for *sarrut-su*; *sarrut* fem. abstract sing. construct. Heb. שר “king.”
liscibu, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Kal of *sacabu* “to pour out;” Ar. سكب

78. *sul*, construct sing. of *sūlu* "ascent;" Shaphel pass. derivative of עלה "to ascend." The ideograph may also be read *isid* "foundation" (Heb. יסוד).
cūssu, construct sing. of *cūssu'u* "throne" (as in Heb.)
līšukhu for *lissukhu*, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Kal of כסח "to remove."
79. *tsabhi*, pl. construct of *tsabu* (Heb. צבא) "an army."
luballu, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Pael of בלע "to devour."
80. *cacci*, pl. of *caccu* "a weapon;" perhaps for *carci* (Aram. כרך "armour").
lusabbiru, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Pael of שבר "to break."
81. *'abicti*, fem. abstract; Cp. Heb. הפך "to destroy."
'ummani, gen. sing. fem. of *'ummanu* "army;" Cp. Heb. המון "multitude."
liscumu, 3rd pers. masc. pl. prec. Kal of *sacamu* (as above).
82. *camis*, adverb in *-is*, from *camu*; Cp. Ar. کام.
83. *lusesibu*, 3rd pers. pl. masc. prec. Shaphel of *asibu* "to dwell;" Heb. ישב.
simmi, gen. sing. masc. of *simmu* "a plague;" Cp. Heb. שמים.
84. *khulte*, adj. agreeing with *simmi*; Cp. Heb. חלה. The Semitic root seems to have been borrowed from Accadian.
mat, construct sing. of *madu* or *mātu* "country," of Accadian origin (*ma-da*); Cp. Aram. מתא. (See line 86).
libtsu, 3rd pl. masc. prec. Kal of בצע "to cut off."
85. *sunka*, acc. sing. of *sunku*; Cp. Talm. סנוק "scantiness," "frugality."
bubuta, acc. sing. of *bubutu* "crops;" perhaps Heb. ניב "fruit" may be compared. *Bubuta* is in opposition to *sunka*.
khusakhkha, acc. sing. of *khusakhkhu* "need" (Aram. חשה).
86. *pagri*, acc. pl. masc. of *pagru* "a corpse" (Heb. פגר).
matti for *madti* (or perhaps *māti*), gen. sing. of *mātu* (see line 84).
liddi, 3rd pers. sing. masc. prec. Kal of נדה (see above).
87. *malātišu* for *malātīt-su*; *malātīt*, construct of abstract in ית, from *malāti*, pl. fem., from מלא "to fill."
likbi, 3rd sing. masc. prec. Kal of קבה (in Heb., "to curse").
88. *zir*, construct sing. of *zir'u* or *zer'u* "seed" (Heb. זרע).
lukhallik, 3rd sing. masc. prec. Pael of חלק ("to divide," hence) "to scatter," "destroy."

THE LEGEND OF ISTAR.—OBSERVE.

The Cuneiform Characters to be supplied by the Student.

1. A-na mat NU-GA-A kak-ka-ri i-di-ya
To the land of Hades, regions of corruption,
2. D.P. Istaru banat D.P. Šini u-zu-un-sa [ci-nis]
Istar, daughter of the Moon-god, her attention [determinedly]
3. is - cun - va banat D.P. šini u - zu - un - [sa is - cun]
fixed, and the daughter of the Moon-god her attention fixed
4. a - na bit e - di - e su - bat 'il Ir - kal - la
(to go) to the house of corruption, the dwelling of the deity Irkalla;
5. a - na biti sa e - ri - bu - su la a - tsu - u
to the house whose entrance (is) without exit,
6. a - na khar - ra - ni sa a - lac - ta - su la ta - ai - rat (u)
to the road whose way (is) without return,
7. a - na biti sa e - ri - bu - su zu - um - mu - u mu - u - ra
to the house (at) whose entrance they bridle in the light;
8. a - sar epru mahdu bu - bu - uš - šu - nu a - cal - su - nu dhi - idh - dhu
a place (where) dust much (is) their food, their victuals (is) mud;
9. nu - u - ru ul im - ma - ru ina e - dhu - ti as - bā
(where) light not they see, in darkness they dwell; and
10. cal (?) - su - ma cima its - tsu - ri tsu - bat cap-pi
? like birds (is) the erecting of (their) wings;
11. eli dalti u sac - cul - sa mukh ep - ru
over the door and its wainscoting abundance of dust.
12. D.P. Istaru a - na bābi D.P. NU-GA-A ina ca - sa - di - sa
Istar, to (at) the gate of Hades at her arrival
13. a - na ni - gab ba - a - bi a - ma - tuv iz - zac - car
to the porter of the gate (his) duty reminds;
14. a - na ni - gab me - e pi - ta ba - ab - ca
to the porter of the waters: Open thy gate!

15. pi - ta - a ba - ab - ca - va lu ir - ru - ba a - na - cu
Open thy gate, and let me enter in ;
16. sum - ma la ta - pat - ta - a ba - a - bu la ir - ru - ba a - na - cu
if not thou openest the gate (and) not I enter in,
17. a - makh - kha - ats dal - tuv śic - cu - ru a - sab - bir
I force the gate, the bolt I break,
18. a - makh - kha - ats śi - ip - pu va u - sa - pal - cit dalāti
I force the threshold, and I cross the doors,
19. u - se - el - la mi - tu - ti acili pal - dhu - ti
I raise the dead, the devourers of the living ;
20. eli pal - dhu - ti i - ma - hi - du mi - tu - ti
above the living exceed the dead.
-

ANALYSIS.

- The Accadian MAD NU-GA-A is literally "land of the not returning," *ga'a* being the participle of *gā* "to return" (see *Syllabary*). It is rendered in Ass. by *mat-la-naciri*. "The land from whence is no return" is a good name for Hades.
kakkari, acc. pl. of *kakkaru*, Heb. כִּכָּר (see my *Assyrian Grammar*, p. 29).
ēdi, written *ēde* in line 4, gen. sing. of *ēdu* "corruption," as Dr. Schrader has well explained it from עֲדָה "to pass away."
- Istar*, the Hebrew *Ashtoreth* (*Astarte*), the Moon-goddess and Semitic Venus.
bānat, construct sing. fem. of *banatu* (also *bintu*, i.e. *binitu*) "daughter" (Heb. בַּת). *Sin*, the Moon-god.
'uzun, construct sing. of *'uzunu* or *'uznu* "ear" (Heb. אוֹז).
cinis ?, supplied by Dr. Schrader, adverb in *-is* from adj. *cinu* (כִּין).
- iscun*, 3rd sing. masc. aor. of *sacanu*. It will be noticed that here as frequently elsewhere a feminine nominative is joined to a masc. verb.
- subat*, construct sing. fem. of *subātu* from יָשַׁב "to sit" or "dwell."

5. *eribu*, nom. sing. masc. infinitive (or verbal noun) from ערב "to enter" or "descend."

'*atsu*, nom. sing. masc. verbal noun from יצא "to go out." The literal translation of the line is "of which its entering (there is) no outgoing."

6. *khar-ra-ni*, sing. oblique case of *kharranu*, a word originally borrowed from Accadian, which gave a name to the city of Kharran or Haran (Gen. xi. 31, &c.)

'*alacta* or *halacta*, sing. fem. of *halactu* from הלך "to go."

tairat for *tairatu* (as often in the case of characters which denote syllables beginning and ending with a consonant), for *tayartu*, sing. fem. from תור "to return."

7. *zummu*, 3rd pl. masc. (used impersonally) Permansive (or Perfect) Palel of זום. Cp. Targ. זמם "bridle." In Ass. *zumani* "impassable" is used of roads.

nura, acc. sing. of *nuru* "light" (so in Heb. [נר], Aram. and Ar.)

8. '*asar* "a place" (see above) often has the relative *sa* ("in which," "where") understood after it.

mahdu, nom. sing. masc. adj. agreeing with *epru*. Cp. Heb. מאר.

bubūssumu for *bubut-sumu* (see above).

'*acal*, construct sing. of the verbal noun *acalu* "food," from אכל "to eat."

dhidhdhu, nom. sing. in opposition to *acal*. Heb. טיש.

9. *inmaru*, 3rd pers. pl. masc. present Kal of נמר, contracted from *inammaru*. *edhuti*, gen. sing. of *edhutu* "darkness," from עטה, "to hide," as Dr. Schrader has pointed out.

'*asbā*, contracted from *asbū-a* for *asbū-va*, 3rd pl. masc. Permansive (or Perfect) Kal of '*asabu*, contracted from '*asibu* (also *yasibu*), with the enclitic conjunction.

10. The first word I cannot read.

'*itstsurī*, pl. masc. of '*itstsuru* "a bird" (Ar. عصفور, Heb. צפור).

tsubat, construct sing. fem. of *tsubātu* "a placing," from יצב. The reading and meaning of the word, however, are uncertain.

cappi, pl. masc. of *cappu*, contracted from *canapu* (Heb. כנף), the double letter resulting from the assimilation of the nasal.

11. *dalti*, gen. sing. fem. of *daltu* (for *dalātu*) "door." (So in Heb.)
saccul, construct sing. of *sacculu*, which Dr. Schrader has well compared with
 Ar. شکل "likeness." A Syllabary makes *mescalū* a synonyme of *daltu*.
mukh, construct sing. of *mukhkhhu*, from the adjective *makh*, which was bor-
 rowed from Accadian.
12. *bābi*, gen. sing. of *bābu* "gate" (as in Heb., &c.)
casidi, gen. sing. masc. of the verbal noun *casadu* "a reaching," from *casadu*
 "to take;" Cp. Ar. كَسَدَ.
13. *nigab*, construct sing. masc. Dr. Schrader derives it from a root נָקַף "to go
 round."
'amātuv, sing. fem. for *'amantuv* "fealty," "duty;" Heb. אֱמֶת "faithfulness."
izzaccar, for *iztaccar*, 3rd sing. masc. present Iphtea of זָכַר.
14. *mē* "waters" (as above).
pītā, for *piti-a* with the augment of motion, 2nd sing. masc. imperative Kal
 of *patā* "to open;" Heb. פָּתַח. See also next line.
15. *irruḅa*, 1st pers. sing. masc. aor. Kal with augment of motion, from *eribu*.
 The *ayin* of the first syllable is replaced by a reduplication of the
 2nd radical.
16. *summa*, adverb, perhaps from שׁוּם "to place."
tapattā, 2nd pers. sing. present Kal with augment of motion, from *patā*.
17. *amakhkhats*, 1st pers. sing. pres. Kal of מִחֵץ.
šiccuru, sing. noun (a pael derivative); Cp. Aram. סָכַר "bolt."
asabbir, 1st pers. sing. pres. Kal of שָׁבַר.
18. *šippu*, sing. noun; Heb. סֵף.
usapalcit, 1st pers. sing. aor. Shaphel of the quadriliteral *palcitu*; Cp.
 Ar. فَلَحَ (?).
19. *usella*, 1st pers. sing. pres. Shaphel of. עָלָה "to ascend," with *ll* on account
 of the *ayin*.
mitūti, pl. masc. part. pass. Kal of מוֹת "to die."
'acili, pl. construct part. pres. Kal of *acalu*, "to eat."
paldhūti, pl. masc. part. Kal of *paladhu* or *baladhu*, "to live;" Cp. Heb. פָּלַט.
20. *imahidu*, 3rd pers. pl. masc. pres. Kal of *mahadu* (whence *mahdu*, "much,"
 line 7).

THE SACRIFICE OF CHILDREN (K 5139).

The transliteration to be supplied by the Student.

1.

 ? may he remove, and
2.

the offspring who raises the head among men,
3.

the offspring for his life he gave,
4.

the head of the offspring for the head of the man he gave,
5.

the brow of the offspring for the brow of the man he gave,
6.

the breast of the offspring for the breast of the man he gave.

NOTES.

1. From

2. Cp. Ar. "to bear eggs." Notice the correct use of the case-endings in this inscription.

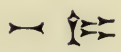
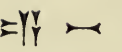

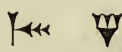
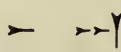
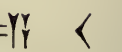


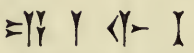


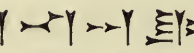
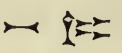


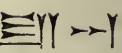


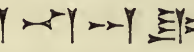
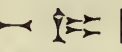
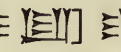
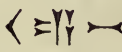
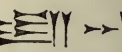


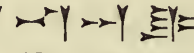
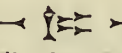
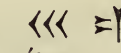
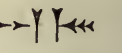

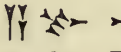
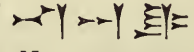
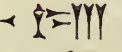
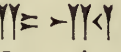
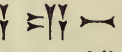
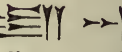

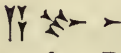
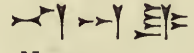
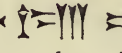
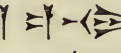

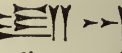

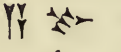
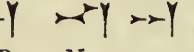


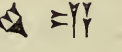

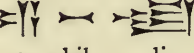
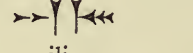
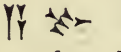
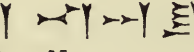
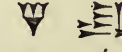

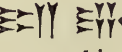
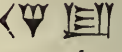


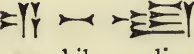
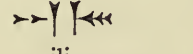

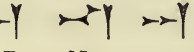
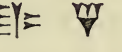
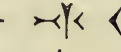
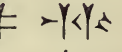
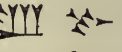


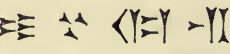
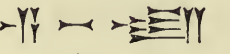
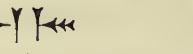
The Accadian SAK ILA (so *gadhu-la* is to be read), literally "head-raising," must be replaced by some corresponding Ass. adj. or part. of which -*u* is the phonetic complement. The Syllabaries render the words by *risa-nasū*.

aveluti, abstract fem. sing.

5. *cisad* (see *casadi* above).

FROM THE HYMN TO SIN (K. 2861).

The English translation to be supplied by the Student.

1.        
 bil - luv e - bil - li ili sa ina same u irti - tiv
 
 e - dis - si - su tsi - i - ru
2.       
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar bel - luv 'ilu dhabu e - bil - li ili
3.       
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar bil - luv i - lu rab - u e - bil - li ili
4.      
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar bil - luv D.P. Sinu e - bil - li ili
5.       
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar be - el U - ri - e e - bil - li ili
6.       
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar be - el bit samulli e - bil - li ili
7.      
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar be - el a - gi - e su - bu - u
 
 e - bil li ili
8.        
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar sa sar - ru - tav ra - bis suc - lu - luv
 
 e - bil - li ili
9.        
 a - bu D.P. Na - an - nar sa ina - ti - di - ic ru - bu - tav
  
 i - nad - di - khu e - bil - li ili

10. 
 bú - ru ik - du sa kar - ni gab - ba - ru sa mes - ri - ti
- 
 suc - lu - luv sic - ni uc - ni - i sac - nu
11. 
 cu - uz - bu - u la - la - a ma - lu - u

NOTES.

1. *ebilli*, 3rd pers. masc. aor. (with *i* termination) "he rules," from עבַל another form of בעַל.
'edissi-su "he alone," anomalously formed from adverb *édís*.
tsīru, "supreme."
2. *Nannar*, "the luminary," a name of Sin, the Moon-god.
5. *Ure*, gen. of Ur, the city of Uru (now *Mugheir*).
6. *samulli* (in Accadian SIR-GAL) = "image." Heb. סִמּוּל.
7. *age* = "of crowns"; (the Semitic root was borrowed from Accadian).
subū, Shaphel pass. part. of בּוֹא "to come" (referring to the moon's motion).
8. *suclulu*, Shaphalel pass. part. of יָכַל "to be able," "to prevail."
9. *tidic*, construct sing. of a (Tiphel) noun with prefixed *t*, from *dācu* (= Heb. דָּכָה).
inaddikhu = "he will drive."
10. *bu'-ru*, or *buhru* = "brilliance" (as in Ar.)
ikdu = "mighty" (of Accadian origin).
mesriti = "the feet" or "limbs." Dr. Schrader compares the Heb. שְׂרִית
 "coat of mail," which in Aram. signifies "the artery" or "nerve."
sicni = "habitations."
ucnī = "marble" (probably of Accadian origin).
11. *cuzbū* = "beauty." Norris compares Heb. קֶצֶב.
lalā = "fulness," from Accadian *lal*, "to fill" (see *Syllabary*).

HUNTING INSCRIPTIONS OF ASSUR-BANI-PAL (W.A.I. I, pl. 7).

The text to be transliterated by the Student.

1. 𐎶 𐎶𐎵𐎶 . 𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎶 . 𐎶𐎶 . 𐎶 . 𐎶𐎶 . 𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎶 . 𐎶𐎶 . 𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 .
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3. 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 . 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 . 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 . 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 . 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 . 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 . 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 .
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NOTES.

1. 𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 "the good god," became the usual designation of Assur.
𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎵𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 "the lady of the abyss," or "underworld," was a title of Beltis.
'emuci, pl. of the substantive 'emucu, "a deep intelligence," "a divinity"
(Heb. עמק).
2. *yusatlimu's*, "they conferred on him," 3rd pl. masc. aor. Shaphel of *talamu*,
with the possessive pronoun *s* contracted from *su*.
𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 "great dog," was the Accadian name of "the lion" (Ass. *nesu*).
adducu, Heb. דכּה; notice the tense.
𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 𐎶𐎶𐎶 means "an altar," with the D.P. of *wood* and the phonetic
complement *ānu*; but the reading of the ideograph is uncertain.
izzitu, adj.; Cp. Heb. עז.
𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶𐎶 "the goddess 15," symbol of Istar.
3. *azkup*, root זקף.
mukhkhuru, "an offering," from מחר "to present."
sun, contracted for *sunu*.

The text to be transliterated by the student.

1. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 . 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 . 𐎶 . 𐎶 . 𐎶 . 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 . 𐎶 .
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NOTES.

1. *multahti*, "renown," fem. abstract from the Iphtéal part. of 𐎶𐎵𐎶𐎶 "to make a noise," with *l* before *t* for *s*.
issu, "fierce;" Cp. Heb. עָסַס (Aram. עָסַי) "to tread," "oppress."
2. *sa* = "of whom."
tsir, "back" (Ar. ظَهْر).
tuculti = "service."
takhazi, weakened from *takhatsi*, for *takhkhatsi* (*tamkhatsi*) "battle," from מַחָץ.
3. D.P. *ašmare*, "spears;" Cp. Heb. מַסְמַר "a nail."
aznik = "I pierced" (Cp. Heb. זָק "a dart," זָקַק "to shoot forth"). The printed text gives *azkhul*, which must be wrong.
sumur, "body;" ideograph of "body" or "skin," with phonetic complement *mur*. Delitzsch compares the Talmūd צְמוּרָה "wind in the stomach."



The text to be transliterated by the Student.

1. 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 . 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 . 𐎶 𐎶 . 𐎶 . 𐎶 . 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 .
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4. 𐎶 . 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 . 𐎶 𐎶 . 𐎶 𐎶 . 𐎶 𐎶 . 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 . 𐎶 .
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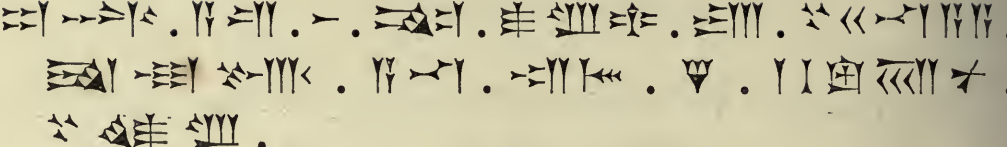
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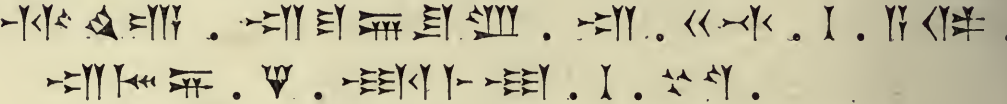
2. *melulti rubuti* "the action" or "right of sovereignty;" *melulti*, fem. abstract from 𐎶𐎶𐎶 "to act" (especially "to act wonderfully").
3. *cibit* = "command" (with weakened guttural from 𐎶𐎶𐎶).
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 = Adar.
𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 𐎶 = Nergal.
ticli "ministers;" same root as *tucultu*.
4. D.P. *khutbale* = "ropes," Heb. 𐤇𐤁𐤏.
mukhkha = "over" (of Accadian derivation).
umatti, 1st pers. aor. Paël, "I stretched." Ar. 𐤎𐤓𐤕 "to stretch a cord."

From the Black Obelisk of SHALMANESER (Layard's Insc. pl. 96 l. 159.)

The text to be transliterated by the Student.

- [illegible]


168.  .

169.  .


NOTES.

159. "In my 30 campaigns" = "In my 30th campaign."


The city of Calkhi represents the Calah of Scripture.

cī utsbacuni "when I was stopping," 1st pers. sing. Permansive Kal of  with conditional suffix *ni*.

Dayan-Assur, "Assur is judge," was the name of the Tartan ("strong chief") or generalissimo.

160.  ("hōst-many") = "armies."


panat, pl. fem. construct of *pānu*.


umāhir "I urged on" (Heb. .


The Upper Zab is here referred to.


161. *'ebir* "I crossed."



lib = "middle" (the heart being the middle of a thing).

Read *'alāni* from *alu* (Heb.  "tent"); the phonetic complement *ni* shows how the plural sign is to be read.

icdarrib, Iphtéal of *carabu* "to approach" (Heb. , *t* being changed into *d* after *c*.

mādātu = "tribute," literally "gift;" for *mandattu* (*mandantu*), from *nadanu* (Heb. .

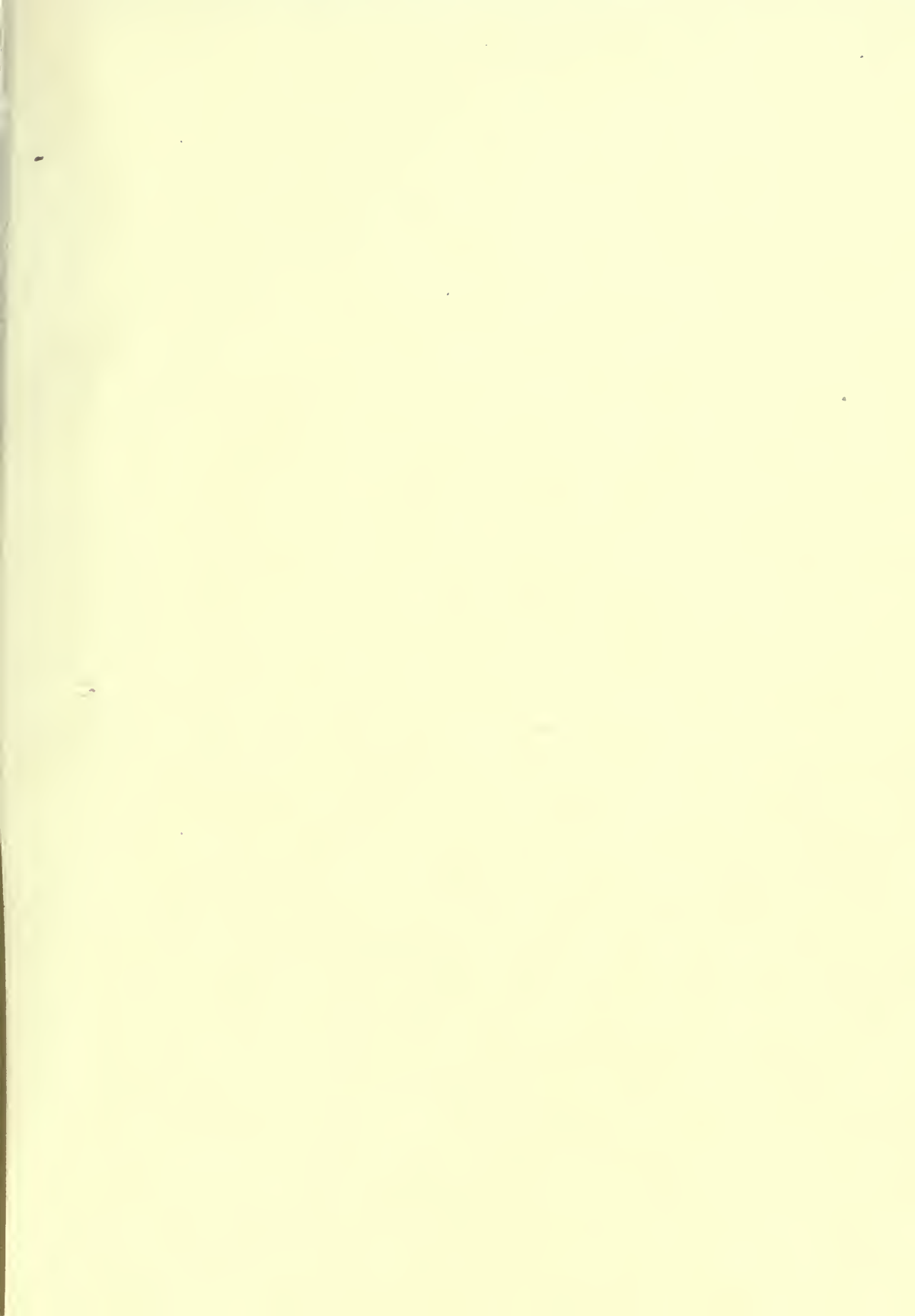
162. *attakhar* "I received;" Iphtéal of .

163. *attušir* "I departed;" Ittaphal of , another form of *vassaru* "to leave" (Cp. Heb. .

165. These are the Minni of the Old Testament.
namurrat, fem. sing. construct from *namaru* "to see."
166. *ippar* "he fled;" Cp. Heb. עבר, *p* in Assyrian replacing *b*.
uwaššir; see line 163.
suzub, Shaphel pass. verbal noun from עזב "to save."
napisti "life;" the plural sign is not to be read in Assyrian.
eli "he went up" from עלה.
167. *artedi*, Iphtéal from ירדה (Heb. ירד) "to descend."
sāsu "spoil" (Cp. Heb. שסה).
mani = "countable number." (Heb. מונה).
168. *abbal* "I strew down" (Heb. נפל).
āgur for *aggur* "I dug up" (Heb. גקר).
asrup "I burned" (Heb. שרף).
169. *limetu* from ליה "to cleave to."
acsud "I took," with phonetic complement *ud*.







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